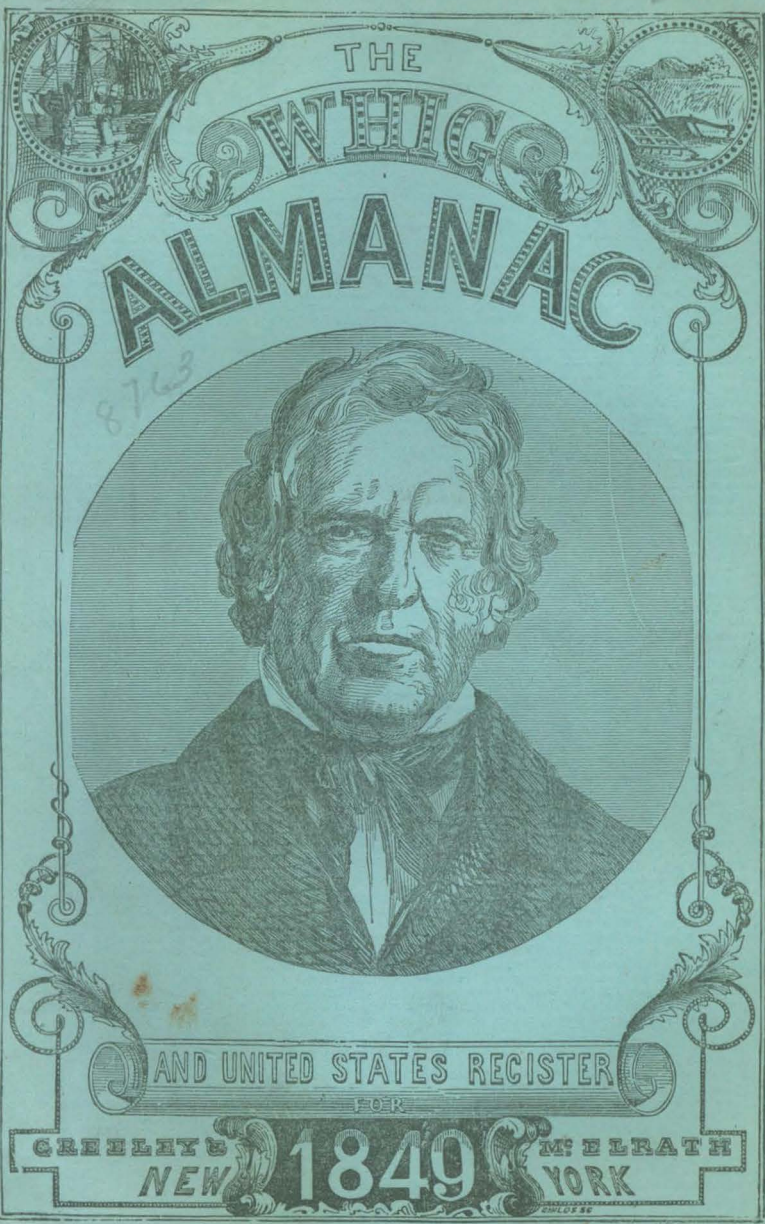
THE
WHIG
ALMANAC
AND UNITED STATES REGISTER
FOR
1849
GREELEY & McELRATH
NEW YORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Abbreviations used.....8
Alabama.....8, 22, 23, 24, 57
Arkansas.....8, 22, 23, 24
Army, the U. S.....33
Army Expenditures.34, 36, 37, 52
Army (U. S.) Promotions.....36
Army (U. S.) Pay of.....33, 36
Artillery Regiments.....35
Astronomical Calculations.....1
Barnburners.....11
Birnei, J. G., votes for.....53 &c
Brown, Gov'r, votes for, 1848. 59
Buffalo Convention, 1848.....14
Cabinet, Mr. Polk's.....23
Calendar, &c.....2-7
California.....8, 42, 44
California, Route to..See Cover
Capitals of States.....8
Cass, Lewis, votes for.....53, &c
Clay, Henry, votes for.....53, &c
Coast Survey.....28
Congress Dist Elections...53, &c
Congress, Thirty-first.....22
Congress, Thirtieth.....23
Congress, Officers and Expenses of.....26
Congress, Money votes of.....30, 33 36, 37, 39
Congress, Wages and Mileage of.....23-25
Connecticut.....8, 22, 23, 24, 53
Consuls Abroad.....26
Courts Martial—Flogging.....40
Crittenden, Gov. votes for, 1848. 60
Customs Revenue, Officers, Incomes, &c.....28, 29, 30
Debt of the U. S.....52
Debts, State.....8
Defaulters.....29
Delaware.....8, 22, 23, 24, 55
District Attornies, U. S.....32
District Judges, U. S.....31
District of Columbia.....30, 32
Economy and Retrenchment..31
Election of 1848.....9
Election of Postmasters by the People.....41
Elections, Presidential &c. 53-64
Elections, State, when held....8
Electro-Chemical Telegraph..51
Engineer Department.....34
Europe in 1848.....15
Expenditure, Wasteful..28, 29, 31
Exports and Imports.....52
Fillmore, Millard.....12, 22
Finances.....29, 30, 52
Florida.....8, 22, 23, 24
Free Soil.....13
French Revolution.....16
Germany, Revolutions in.....17
Georgia.....8, 22, 23, 24, 57
Governors of States.....8
Government, U. S.....23
House of Reps., U. S.....22, 24
Hunkers.....11
Illinois.....8, 22, 23, 24, 62
Indian Department.....33
Indian War.....52
Indiana.....8, 22, 23, 24, 61
Infantry Regiments.....35
Interest, Rates of.....8
Iowa.....8, 22, 24
Ireland, Troubles in.....19
Judiciary, cost of U. S.....31, 32
Kentucky.....8, 22, 23, 24, 59
Land Office, the Public Lands, &c.....28, 51
Land Reform Votes.....54
Light-houses.....30
Louisiana.....8, 22, 23, 24, 58
Maine.....8, 22, 23, 24, 53
Manly, Gov'r, votes for, 1848..56
Marshals, U. S.....32
Maryland.....8, 22, 23, 24, 55
Massachusetts....8, 22, 23, 24, 53
Mexican Boundary.....47
Mexican Claims.....50
Mexico, Cassius M. Clay on...44
Mexico, War with.....44
Mexico, future War Rules....49
Mexico, Treaty with.....45
Michigan.....8, 22, 23, 24, 63
Mileage of Congressmen, &c..23
Military Expenditures.....33-37
Military Pensions.....33
Ministers Abroad.....26
Mints.....30
Missions, Foreign, Cost of.....27
Mississippi.....8, 22, 24, 58
Missouri.....8, 22, 23, 24, 62
Naval Bureaus and Officers...38
Naval Expenditures.....38, 39
Naval Pensions.....39
Naval Rank and Service.....40
Naval Rewards and Punishments.....40
Navy, The.....37
New Hampshire...8, 22, 23, 25, 53
New Jersey.....8, 22, 23, 25, 54
New Mexico.....8, 44
New York.....8, 11, 22, 23, 25, 54
New York Custom-house.....29
North Carolina...8, 22, 23, 25, 56
Offices [See Salaries.]
Ohio.....8, 22, 23, 25, 60
Oregon.....8, 42, 52
Patent Office.....26
Paymasters.....34, 36, 52
Pennsylvania.....8, 22, 23, 25, 54
Plaquemines, La.....58
Polk, Jas. K., votes for.....53, &c
Population Estimates.....8
Postage, Cheap.....41, 43
Postage Rates.....42
P. M's and Clerks' Incomes..42
Post-Office Department....41, 52
Presidential Election Returns, 1844, 1848, &c 53-64
Property, Real and Personal, Value of.....8
Printers, Payments to Public..30
Railroads, &c.....51
Revenues of U. S....29, 30, 42, 52
Rhode Island.....8, 22, 23, 25, 53
Russian Embassy.....27
Salaries...23, 26-34, 38, 39, 41, 42
Santa Anna's Passport.....44
Senate of U. S., Members, Mileage, Native States, Wages, &c.....22, 23
Sicily, Revolution in.....15
South Carolina....8, 22, 23, 25, 58
State Department.....26
Supreme Court, U. S.....31
Taylor, General.....12, 22, 33, 34
Do. votes for,.....53, &c
Telegraph, Electric.....51
Tennessee.....8, 22, 24, 25, 59
Territory of the U. S.....8
Texas.....8, 22, 24, 25, 44
Treasury Department.....27
Van Buren, Martin, votes for, 1840 & '48.....53, &c
Vermont.....8, 22, 24, 25, 53
Vessels of War.....37
Virginia.....8, 22, 24, 25, 56
War Department.....33
West Point Academy.....36
Whig Convention, 1848.....12
Wilmot Proviso.....13
Wisconsin.....8, 22, 24, 25
Wright, Silas.....11

THE ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

Those who have the means, and can secure at New-York a passage in the steamship from Panamá to San Francisco, will find that mode of travel the quickest and best; they will be in the gold region in 30 or 40 days. The distances are, New-York to Chagres, 2,860 miles; thence to Panamá, 60; Panamá to San Francisco, 3,600 miles; thence to the gold country 30 to 150. Expense, for best accommodations, $400; second class passengers, $200. Sailing vessels, in the Atlantic ports, charge $75 down to $30, for a passage, made in 18 or 20 days, to Chagres, 60 miles from Panamá, in 9° N. latitude. The length of the passage round South America is 13,000 miles, lasts about six months, and is very tedious, even to cabin passengers, who pay about $300 in first class ships, board included. The two land routes through our own territory—one by Missouri and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the other by Sante Fé and the river Gila—are long, tedious, not without perils, and exposed to privations; yet those who start early, well mounted and provided, will go through this way; and for persons who start from points West of the Alleghanies, these are probably as good routes as any. If the writer wese starting before March, and not sure of a passage from Panamá, he would probably take ship to Vera Cruz, and thence travel over land, by way of Mexico (City) to Mazatlan or some point on the Pacific, whence passage could be got; and if such could not be found, would keep on by land to California. With two or three hundred Mexican dollars, (gold will answer,) we believe the trip to San Francisco could be made over this route in 60 or 70 days, and not unpleasantly. Not less than 20 nor more than 30 should travel together. They must purchase hardy horses or mules, at Vera Cruz or farther West, as speed or economy shall dictate.

On Dec 18, 1848, Mr Greeley moved in Congress, "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to consider and report upon the expediency of temporarily employing the whole or some portion of the national vessels now on the Pacific station, in the transportation, at moderate rates, of American citizens and their effects, from Panamá and the Mexican ports on the Pacific to San Francisco." It is as lawful to convey citizens in a national ship from an unhealthy to a healthy climate, as to transport food to a foreign land suffering from famine.

THE WHIG ALMANAC:

1849.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC, BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

Venus will be Evening Star until May 12, then Morning Star until March 2, 1850.
The Moon will run highest this year about the 7th degree of Cancer, and lowest about the 7th degree of Capricorn.
Latitude of Herschel about 36′ south this year.
Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node in the middle of this year, 5 signs, 6 degrees; or 156°.
Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27′ 32.2″. True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27′ 23.2″.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	G
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	7
Epact, or Moon's age, Jan. 1	6
Solar Cycle	10
Romon Indiction	7
Julian Period	6,562

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	April 8
Rogation Sunday	May 13
Ascension Day	May 17
Whit Sunday, (Pentecost,)	May 27
Trinity Sunday	June 3
Advent Sunday	Dec. 2

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox	March 20	0	17	evening.
Summer Solstice	June 21	9	12	morning.
Autumnal Equinox	Sept. 22	11	7	evening.
Winter Solstice	Dec. 21	4	46	evening.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1849.

There will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. The Sun will be eclipsed on the 22d of February, at the time of the New Moon, in the evening, invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in the eastern part of Asia, in the North Pacific Ocean, and in Russian America. It will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 153° 9′ east from Greenwich, and latitude 41° 22′ north.

2. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Thursday, March 8, in the evening, visible and chiefly visible in the United States, as follows:—(See table.) Magnitude at middle of the Eclipse, 8.86 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

3. The Sun will be eclipsed at the time of New Moon on the 18th of August, in the morning, (17th, in the evening, in the Western States,) invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in the greater part of the Indian Ocean, in the south-eastern part of Africa, in Madagascar, and in the southern parts of Australia. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 91° east from Greenwich, and latitude 36° 8′ south.

4. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday, September 2, at the time of Full Moon, (A. M. in the Valley of the Mississippi, but on the Atlantic declivity P. M.) invisible. It will therefore be visible in the opposite hemisphere. Magnitude, 7.99 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

Names of the PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Moon Rises.	Eclipse begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.	Magnitude at rising.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
Boston		6 41	8 11	9 41	
New-York		6 29	7 59	9 29	
Philadelphia		6 24	7 54	9 24	
Baltimore		6 18	7 48	9 18	
Washington		6 17	7 47	9 17	
Richmond		6 15	7 45	9 15	
Rochester		6 14	7 44	9 14	
Raleigh		6 10	7 40	9 10	
Charleston		6 5	7 35	9 5	
Cleveland		5 59	7 29	8 59	
Detroit	5 53	5 53	7 23	8 53	
Milledgeville	5 57	Invisible	7 22	8 52	0.76
Lexington	5 55	"	7 18	8 48	1.07
Cincinnati	5 55	"	7 17	8 47	1.1
Indianapolis	5 54	"	7 11	8 41	2.03
Nashville	5 56	"	7 8	8 38	2.73
Chicago	5 54	"	7 4	8 34	2.84
Mobile	5 59	"	7 2	8 32	3.84
St. Louis	5 55	"	6 57	8 27	4.13
New-Orleans	5 59	"	6 55	8 25	4.9
Austin, Texas	6 0	"	6 24	7 54	7.97

TABLE SHOWING THE MOON'S PLACE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR:

Months.	Aries. ♈	Taurus. ♉	Gemini. ♊	Cancer. ♋	Leo. ♌	Virgo. ♍	Libra. ♎	Scorpio. ♏	Sagittarius. ♐	Capricornus. ♑	Aquarius. ♒	Pisces. ♓
Jan.	1 2 28 29 30	3 4 31	5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	16 17 18	19 20	21 22 23	24 25	26 27
Feb.	25 26	1 27 28	2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24
March	24 25	26 27	1 2 28 29	3 4 30 31	5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13 14	15 16	17 18 19	20 21	22 23
April	21 22	23 24	25 26	27 28	1 2 3 29 30	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14 15	16 17	18 19 20
May	18 19	20 21	22 23	24 25	26 27	1 2 28 29 30	3 4 5 31	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14 15	16 17
June	14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21	22 23 24	25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30	4 5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13
July	12 13	14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21	22 23	24 25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30 31	4 5 6	7 8	9 10 11
Aug.	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	16 17	18 19 20	21 22	23 24	25 26 27	1 2 28 29	3 4 30 31	5 6 7
Sept.	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16	17 18	19 20 21	22 23	24 25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30
Oct.	1 2 3 29 30	4 5 31	6 7	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15 16	17 18	19 20	21 22 23	24 25	26 27 28
Nov.	25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24
Dec.	23 24	25 26	27 28	1 2 29 30	3 4 5 31	6 7	8 9	10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22

1st Month, JANUARY, 1849. 31 Days.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's declination S.	Boston: Sun rises	Boston: Sun sets	Boston: Moon sets	Boston: H.w. Bost.	New-York: Sun rises	New-York: Sun sets	New-York: Moon sets	New-York: H.w. N. Y.	Baltimore: Sun rises	Baltimore: Sun sets	Baltimore: Moon sets	Charleston: Sun rises	Charleston: Sun sets	Charleston: Moon sets	Charleston: H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	23 59	7 32	4 36	11 59	3 21	7 27	4 41	12 0	0 46	7 23	4 45	12 0	7 5	5 3	11 59	morn
2	Tu	23 53	7 32	4 37	morn	4 6	7 27	4 42	morn	1 30	7 23	4 46	morn	7 5	5 4	morn	0 6
3	W	23 47	7 32	4 38	1 7	4 59	7 27	4 43	1 7	2 23	7 23	4 47	1 6	7 5	5 5	1 2	0 59
4	Th	23 41	7 32	4 39	2 17	6 2	7 27	4 44	2 15	3 26	7 23	4 48	2 14	7 5	5 6	2 7	2 2
5	Fr	22 34	7 32	4 40	3 28	7 15	7 27	4 45	3 25	4 39	7 23	4 49	3 23	7 5	5 6	3 13	3 15
6	Sa	22 27	7 32	4 41	4 38	8 30	7 27	4 46	4 34	5 54	7 23	4 50	4 32	7 6	5 7	4 20	4 30
7	G	22 20	7 32	4 42	5 45	9 36	7 27	4 47	5 41	7 0	7 23	4 51	5 38	7 6	5 8	5 25	5 36
8	M	22 12	7 32	4 43	rises	10 36	7 27	4 48	rises	8 0	7 23	4 52	rises	7 6	5 9	rises	6 36
9	Tu	22 3	7 32	4 44	6 2	11 28	7 26	4 49	6 6	8 52	7 23	4 53	6 10	7 6	5 10	6 23	7 28
10	W	21 54	7 31	4 45	7 9	ev. 18	7 26	4 50	7 13	9 42	7 22	4 54	7 14	7 6	5 11	7 27	8 18
11	Th	21 45	7 31	4 46	8 17	1 5	7 26	4 51	8 19	10 29	7 22	4 55	8 22	7 6	5 12	8 29	9 5
12	Fr	21 35	7 31	4 47	9 21	1 49	7 26	4 52	9 23	11 13	7 22	4 56	9 24	7 5	5 12	9 29	9 49
13	Sa	21 25	7 30	4 48	10 24	2 31	7 25	4 53	10 24	11 55	7 22	4 57	10 25	7 5	5 13	10 26	10 31
14	G	21 14	7 30	4 49	11 24	3 12	7 25	4 54	11 24	ev. 36	7 21	4 58	11 24	7 5	5 14	11 22	11 12
15	M	21 3	7 29	4 51	morn	3 54	7 25	4 55	morn	1 18	7 21	4 59	morn	7 5	5 15	morn	11 54
16	Tu	20 52	7 29	4 52	0 23	4 37	7 24	4 57	0 22	2 1	7 21	5 0	0 21	7 5	5 16	0 16	ev. 37
17	W	20 40	7 28	4 53	1 20	5 27	7 24	4 58	1 18	2 51	7 20	5 1	1 17	7 4	5 17	1 10	1 27
18	Th	20 28	7 28	4 54	2 17	6 32	7 23	4 59	2 14	3 56	7 20	5 2	2 12	7 4	5 18	2 2	2 32
19	Fr	20 15	7 27	4 55	3 12	7 41	7 23	5 0	3 9	5 5	7 19	5 4	3 6	7 4	5 19	2 55	3 41
20	Sa	20 3	7 27	4 57	4 6	8 53	7 22	5 1	4 3	6 17	7 19	5 5	4 0	7 3	5 20	3 47	4 55
21	G	19 49	7 26	4 58	4 58	9 55	7 21	5 3	4 55	7 19	7 18	5 6	4 51	7 3	5 21	4 37	5 55
22	M	19 35	7 25	4 59	5 48	10 39	7 21	5 4	5 44	8 3	7 17	5 7	5 41	7 3	5 22	5 26	6 39
23	Tu	19 21	7 24	5 1	6 34	11 19	7 20	5 5	6 30	8 43	7 17	5 8	6 27	7 2	5 23	6 13	7 19
24	W	19 6	7 24	5 2	sets	11 58	7 19	5 6	sets	9 22	7 16	5 9	sets	7 2	5 24	sets	7 58
25	Th	18 52	7 23	5 3	6 37	morn	7 19	5 7	6 40	9 59	7 15	5 11	6 43	7 1	5 25	6 53	8 35
26	Fr	18 36	7 22	5 4	7 41	0 35	7 18	5 9	7 43	10 34	7 15	5 12	7 45	7 1	5 26	7 52	9 10
27	Sa	18 21	7 21	5 6	8 46	1 10	7 17	5 10	8 47	11 9	7 14	5 13	8 48	7 0	5 27	8 52	9 45
28	G	18 5	7 20	5 7	9 52	1 45	7 16	5 11	9 52	11 45	7 13	5 14	9 53	7 0	5 28	9 53	10 21
29	M	17 48	7 19	5 8	10 59	2 21	7 15	5 12	10 58	morn	7 12	5 15	10 58	6 59	5 28	10 55	11 1
30	Tu	17 33	7 18	5 10	morn	3 1	7 14	5 14	morn	0 25	7 11	5 17	morn	6 58	5 29	11 58	11 43
31	W	17 16	7 17	5 11	0 7	3 43	7 13	5 15	0 5	1 7	7 10	5 18	0 4	6 58	5 30	morn	morn

Sun on Mer.: D. 1, H. M. 4 4; 9, 0 7 36; 17, 0 10 33; 25, 0 12 44

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H. M.
First Quarter	2	6 54 morn.
Full Moon	8	5 6 even.
Third Quarter	16	2 10 morn.
New Moon	24	5 19 morn.
First Quarter	31	11 69 morn.

Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.

Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.

For the Moon's Place for January and February, see page 1.

2d Month, FEBRUARY, 1849. 28 Days.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's declination S.	Boston: Sun rises	Boston: Sun sets	Boston: Moon sets	Boston: H.w. Bost.	New-York: Sun rises	New-York: Sun sets	New-York: Moon sets	New-York: H.w. N. Y.	Baltimore: Sun rises	Baltimore: Sun sets	Baltimore: Moon sets	Charleston: Sun rises	Charleston: Sun sets	Charleston: Moon sets	Charleston: H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	16 59	7 16	5 12	1 15	4 33	7 12	5 16	1 13	1 57	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	5 31	1 2	0 33
2	Fr	16 41	7 15	5 14	2 23	5 29	7 11	5 17	2 20	2 53	7 9	5 20	2 18	6 56	5 32	2 6	1 29
3	Sa	16 24	7 14	5 15	3 29	6 45	7 10	5 19	3 25	4 9	7 8	5 21	3 23	6 56	5 33	3 10	2 45
4	G	16 6	7 13	5 16	4 31	8 4	7 9	5 20	4 27	5 28	7 7	5 22	4 24	6 55	5 34	4 10	4 4
5	M	15 48	7 12	5 18	5 27	9 24	7 8	5 21	5 23	6 48	7 6	5 24	5 20	6 54	5 35	5 7	5 24
6	Tu	15 29	7 11	5 19	6 17	10 27	7 7	5 22	6 13	7 51	7 5	5 25	6 11	6 53	5 36	5 59	6 27
7	W	15 10	7 9	5 20	rises	11 21	7 6	5 24	rises	8 45	7 3	5 26	rises	6 52	5 37	rises	7 21
8	Th	14 51	7 8	5 22	7 1	ev. 7	7 5	5 25	7 3	9 31	7 2	5 27	7 5	6 52	5 38	7 11	8 7
9	Fr	14 32	7 7	5 23	8 6	0 50	7 4	5 26	8 7	10 14	7 1	5 28	8 8	6 51	5 39	8 11	8 50
10	Sa	14 13	7 6	5 24	9 8	1 29	7 2	5 27	9 8	10 53	7 0	5 30	9 9	6 50	5 40	9 9	9 29
11	G	13 53	7 4	5 25	10 9	2 7	7 1	5 28	10 8	11 31	6 59	5 31	10 8	6 49	5 41	10 5	10 7
12	M	13 33	7 3	5 27	11 8	2 43	7 0	5 30	11 6	ev. 7	6 58	5 32	11 5	6 48	5 42	10 59	10 43
13	Tu	13 13	7 2	5 28	morn	3 19	6 59	5 31	morn	0 43	6 57	5 33	morn	6 47	5 42	11 53	11 19
14	W	12 52	7 0	5 29	0 5	3 54	6 57	5 32	0 3	1 18	6 55	5 34	0 1	6 46	5 43	morn	11 54
15	Th	12 32	6 59	5 31	1 1	4 35	6 56	5 33	0 59	1 59	6 54	5 35	0 56	6 45	5 44	0 46	ev. 35
16	Fr	12 11	6 57	5 32	1 56	5 27	6 55	5 35	1 53	2 51	6 53	5 37	1 50	6 44	5 45	1 38	1 27
17	Sa	11 50	6 56	5 33	2 49	6 38	6 53	5 36	2 45	4 2	6 52	5 38	2 42	6 43	5 46	2 29	2 38
18	G	11 29	6 55	5 35	3 39	7 57	6 52	5 37	3 35	5 21	6 50	5 39	3 32	6 42	5 47	3 18	3 57
19	M	11 8	6 53	5 36	4 27	9 11	6 51	5 38	4 23	6 35	6 49	5 40	4 20	6 41	5 48	4 6	5 11
20	Tu	10 46	6 52	5 37	5 10	10 12	6 49	5 39	5 7	7 36	6 48	5 41	5 4	6 40	5 49	4 51	6 12
21	W	10 25	6 50	5 38	5 51	10 56	6 48	5 41	5 48	8 20	6 46	5 42	5 46	6 39	5 49	5 35	6 56
22	Th	10 2	6 49	5 40	sets	11 38	6 46	5 42	sets	9 0	6 45	5 43	sets	6 38	5 50	sets	7 36
23	Fr	9 40	6 47	5 41	6 33	morn	6 45	5 43	6 35	9 37	6 43	5 44	6 37	6 37	5 51	6 42	8 13
24	Sa	9 18	6 45	5 42	7 41	0 13	6 43	5 44	7 42	10 13	6 42	5 46	7 42	6 35	5 52	7 44	8 49
25	G	8 56	6 44	5 43	8 49	0 49	6 42	5 45	8 49	10 49	6 41	5 47	8 49	6 34	5 53	8 47	9 25
26	M	8 34	6 42	5 45	9 58	1 25	6 41	5 46	9 57	11 27	6 39	5 48	9 56	6 33	5 54	9 51	10 3
27	Tu	8 11	6 41	5 46	11 7	2 3	6 39	5 48	11 5	morn	6 38	5 49	11 3	6 32	5 54	10 56	10 41
28	W	7 48	6 39	5 47	morn	2 41	6 37	5 49	morn	0 5	6 36	5 50	morn	6 31	5 55	12 0	11 24
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sun on Mer.: D. 1, H. M. 5 66; 9, 0 13 66; 17, 0 14 31; 25, 0 13 16

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H. M.
Full Moon	7	9 morn.
Third Quarter	14	10 56 even.
New Moon	22	8 23 even.

Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa.

Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.

3d Month, **MARCH, 1849.** 31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New-York State. Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Ch'n.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	7 25	6 38	5 48	0 15	3 24	6 36	5 50	0 12	0 48	6 35	5 51	0 10	6 30	5 56	*morn*	*morn*
2	Fr	7 3	6 36	5 50	1 21	4 8	6 34	5 51	1 18	1 32	6 33	5 52	1 15	6 28	5 57	1 3	0 8
3	Sa	6 40	6 34	5 51	2 23	5 5	6 33	5 52	2 19	2 29	6 32	5 53	2 17	6 27	5 58	2 3	1 5
4	**G**	6 17	6 33	5 52	3 20	6 21	6 31	5 53	3 16	3 45	6 30	5 54	3 13	6 26	5 58	3 0	2 21
5	M	5 53	6 31	5 53	4 10	7 49	6 30	5 54	4 7	5 13	6 29	5 55	4 4	6 25	5 59	3 52	3 49
6	Tu	5 30	6 29	5 54	4 55	9 17	6 28	5 55	4 52	6 41	6 27	5 56	4 50	6 24	6 0	4 39	5 17
7	W	5 7	6 28	5 56	5 34	10 19	6 27	5 57	5 32	7 43	6 26	5 57	5 30	6 22	6 1	5 22	6 19
8	Th	4 44	6 26	5 57	*rises*	11 10	6 25	5 58	*rises*	8 34	6 24	5 58	*rises*	6 21	6 1	*rises*	7 10
9	Fr	4 20	6 24	5 58	6 52	11 52	6 23	5 59	6 53	9 16	6 23	5 59	6 53	6 20	6 2	6 58	7 52
10	Sa	3 57	6 23	5 59	7 54	*ev.* 32	6 22	6 0	7 54	9 56	6 21	6 0	7 53	6 18	6 3	7 52	8 32
11	**G**	3 33	6 21	6 0	8 54	1 6	6 20	6 1	8 53	10 30	6 20	6 1	8 52	6 17	6 4	8 47	9 6
12	M	3 10	6 19	6 1	9 53	1 39	6 18	6 2	9 51	11 3	6 18	6 2	9 49	6 16	6 4	9 42	9 39
13	Tu	2 46	6 17	6 3	10 50	2 13	6 17	6 3	10 48	11 37	6 16	6 4	10 45	6 15	6 5	10 36	10 13
14	W	2 22	6 16	6 4	11 46	2 46	6 15	6 4	11 43	*ev.* 10	6 15	6 5	11 40	6 13	6 6	11 28	10 46
15	Th	1 59	6 14	6 5	*morn*	3 18	6 14	6 5	*morn*	0 42	6 13	6 6	*morn*	6 12	6 7	*morn*	11 18
16	Fr	1 35	6 12	6 6	0 40	3 56	6 12	6 6	0 36	1 20	6 12	6 7	0 33	6 11	6 7	0 20	11 56
17	Sa	1 11	6 10	6 7	1 31	4 40	6 10	6 7	1 27	2 4	6 10	6 8	1 24	6 9	6 8	1 10	*ev.* 40
18	**G**	0 48	6 9	6 8	2 19	5 40	6 9	6 8	2 15	3 4	6 8	6 9	2 12	6 8	6 9	1 58	1 40
19	M	S. 24	6 7	6 10	3 3	7 4	6 7	6 10	3 0	4 28	6 7	6 10	2 57	6 7	6 10	2 43	3 4
20	Tu	0 0	6 5	6 11	3 45	8 25	6 5	6 11	3 41	5 49	6 5	6 11	3 39	6 5	6 10	3 27	4 25
21	W	N. 24	6 3	6 12	4 23	9 36	6 4	6 13	4 21	7 0	6 4	6 12	4 18	6 4	6 11	4 9	5 36
22	Th	0 47	6 2	6 13	4 59	10 26	6 2	6 13	4 57	7 50	6 2	6 13	4 56	6 3	6 12	4 49	6 26
23	Fr	1 11	6 0	6 14	5 34	11 7	6 0	6 14	5 33	8 31	6 1	6 13	5 32	6 2	6 12	5 28	7 7
24	Sa	1 34	5 58	6 15	*sets*	11 47	5 59	6 15	*sets*	9 11	5 59	0 14	*sets*	6 0	6 13	*sets*	7 47
25	**G**	1 58	5 56	6 16	7 42	*morn*	5 57	6 16	7 42	9 46	5 57	6 15	7 41	5 59	6 14	7 38	8 22
26	M	2 22	5 55	6 18	8 54	0 22	5 55	6 17	8 52	10 24	5 56	6 16	8 51	5 58	6 14	8 44	9 0
27	Tu	2 45	5 53	6 19	10 5	1 0	5 54	6 18	10 2	11 6	5 54	6 17	10 0	5 56	6 15	9 50	9 42
28	W	3 8	5 51	6 20	11 13	1 42	5 52	6 19	11 10	11 47	5 53	6 18	11 8	5 55	6 16	10 56	10 28
29	Th	3 32	5 50	6 21	*morn*	2 23	5 50	6 20	*morn*	*morn*	5 51	6 19	*morn*	5 54	6 17	11 58	11 7
30	Fr	3 55	5 48	6 22	0 18	3 7	5 49	6 21	0 14	0 31	5 49	6 20	0 11	5 52	6 17	*morn*	11 55
31	Sa	4 18	5 46	6 23	1 17	3 55	5 47	6 22	1 13	1 19	5 48	6 21	1 10	5 51	6 18	0 56	*morn*

MOON'S PHASES. When	D.	H. M.	Boston.	New-York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.
First Quarter	1	7 19 even.	7 7 even.	6 45 even.	6 56 even.	7 19 even.	1	0 13 32
Full Moon	8	8 18 even.	7 55 even.	7 33 even.	7 23 even.	7 49 even.	9	0 13 32
Third Quarter	16	7 55 even.	7 43 even.	7 23 even.	7 13 even.	7 39 even.	17	0 0 96
New Moon	24	9 22 morn.	9 10 morn.	8 46 morn.	8 36 morn.	8 57 morn.	25	0 6 1
First Quarter	31	2 14 morn.	2 2 morn.	1 51 morn.	1 38 morn.	...	...	...

For the MOON'S PLACE for March and April, see page 1.

4th Month, **APRIL, 1849.** 30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Ch'n.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	**G**	4 41	5 44	6 24	2 9	4 55	5 45	6 23	2 5	2 19	5 46	6 22	2 2	5 50	6 19	1 50	0 55
2	M	5 4	5 43	6 25	2 54	6 10	5 44	6 24	2 51	3 34	5 45	6 23	2 49	5 48	6 19	2 38	2 10
3	Tu	5 27	5 41	6 26	3 34	7 40	5 42	6 25	3 32	5 4	5 43	6 24	3 30	5 47	6 20	3 21	3 40
4	W	5 50	5 39	6 28	4 10	9 2	5 40	6 26	4 8	6 26	5 41	6 25	4 7	5 46	6 21	4 1	5 2
5	Th	6 13	5 37	6 29	4 42	10 2	5 39	6 27	4 42	7 25	5 40	6 26	4 41	5 44	6 21	4 38	6 2
6	Fr	6 36	5 36	6 30	5 13	10 50	5 37	6 28	5 13	8 14	5 38	6 27	5 14	5 43	6 22	5 13	6 50
7	Sa	6 58	5 34	6 31	*rises*	11 30	5 36	6 29	*rises*	8 54	5 37	6 28	*rises*	5 42	6 23	*rises*	7 30
8	**G**	7 21	5 32	6 32	7 42	*ev.* 5	5 34	6 30	7 40	9 29	5 35	6 29	7 39	5 41	6 24	7 33	8 5
9	M	7 43	5 31	6 33	8 40	0 39	5 32	6 31	8 38	10 3	5 34	6 30	8 36	5 39	6 24	8 27	8 39
10	Tu	8 5	5 29	6 34	9 37	1 12	5 31	6 32	9 34	10 36	5 32	6 31	9 31	5 38	6 25	9 20	9 12
11	W	8 27	5 27	6 35	10 31	1 43	5 29	6 33	10 28	11 7	5 31	6 32	10 25	5 37	6 26	10 12	9 43
12	Th	8 40	5 26	6 36	11 24	2 14	5 28	6 34	11 20	11 38	5 29	6 33	11 17	5 36	6 26	11 3	10 14
13	Fr	9 11	5 24	6 38	*morn*	2 48	5 26	6 36	*morn*	*ev.* 12	5 28	6 34	*morn*	5 34	6 27	11 51	10 48
14	Sa	9 33	5 23	6 39	0 13	3 25	5 25	6 37	0 9	0 49	5 26	6 35	0 5	5 33	6 28	*morn*	11 25
15	**G**	9 54	5 21	6 40	0 58	4 9	5 23	6 38	0 54	1 33	5 25	6 36	0 51	5 32	6 28	0 37	*ev.* 9
16	M	10 15	5 19	6 41	1 40	5 2	5 22	6 39	1 37	2 26	5 23	6 37	1 34	5 31	6 29	1 21	1 2
17	Tu	10 36	5 18	6 42	2 19	6 20	5 20	6 40	2 16	3 44	5 22	6 38	2 14	5 30	6 30	2 3	2 20
18	W	10 57	5 16	6 43	2 55	7 39	5 19	6 41	2 53	5 3	5 20	6 39	2 51	5 28	6 31	2 43	3 39
19	Th	11 18	5 15	6 44	3 30	8 48	5 17	6 42	3 28	6 12	5 19	6 40	3 27	5 27	6 31	3 22	4 48
20	Fr	11 39	5 13	6 45	4 3	9 47	5 16	6 43	4 3	7 11	5 18	6 41	4 2	5 26	6 32	4 0	5 47
21	Sa	11 59	5 11	6 46	4 37	10 32	5 14	6 44	4 38	7 56	5 16	6 42	4 38	5 25	6 33	4 39	6 32
22	**G**	12 19	5 10	6 48	*sets*	11 13	5 13	6 45	*sets*	8 37	5 15	6 43	*sets*	5 24	6 33	*sets*	7 13
23	M	12 39	5 8	6 49	7 45	11 53	5 11	6 46	7 43	9 17	5 13	6 44	7 41	5 23	6 34	7 33	7 53
24	Tu	12 59	5 7	6 50	8 57	*morn*	5 10	6 47	8 54	10 0	5 12	6 45	8 52	5 22	6 35	8 41	8 36
25	W	13 19	5 5	6 51	10 7	0 36	5 8	6 48	10 3	10 44	5 11	6 46	10 0	5 21	6 36	9 47	9 20
26	Th	13 38	5 4	6 52	11 10	1 20	5 7	6 49	11 6	11 30	5 9	6 47	11 3	5 20	6 36	10 49	10 6
27	Fr	13 57	5 3	6 53	*morn*	2 6	5 6	6 50	*morn*	*morn*	5 8	6 48	11 59	5 18	6 37	11 46	10 52
28	Sa	14 16	5 1	6 54	0 6	2 52	5 4	6 51	0 2	0 16	5 7	6 49	*morn*	5 17	6 38	*morn*	11 45
29	**G**	14 35	5 0	6 55	0 54	3 45	5 3	6 52	0 51	1 9	5 6	6 50	0 48	5 16	6 38	0 37	*morn*
30	M	14 53	4 58	6 56	1 36	4 47	5 2	6 53	1 34	2 11	5 4	6 50	1 32	5 15	6 39	1 22	0 47

MOON'S PHASES. When	D.	H. M.	Boston.	New-York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.
Full Moon	7	11 9 even.	10 43 even.	10 24 even.	10 43 morn.	9 57 morn.	1	1 3 53
Third Quarter	15	7 10 even.	6 58 even.	6 38 even.	6 47 even.	6 34 even.	9	1 3 53
New Moon	23	9 33 morn.	9 21 morn.	8 57 morn.	9 7 morn.	8 57 morn.	17	0 57 46
First Quarter	29	...	...	...	...	...	25	11 57 46

5th Month, MAY, 1849. 31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N.Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu	15 11	4 57	6 58	2 13	5 59	4 0	7 54	2 11	3 22	5 3	6 51	2 10	5 14	6 40	2 2	3 59
2	W	15 29	4 56	6 59	2 46	7 20	4 59	6 55	2 45	4 44	5 2	6 52	2 44	5 13	6 41	2 40	3 20
3	Th	15 47	4 54	7 0	3 16	8 36	4 58	6 56	3 16	6 0	5 1	6 53	3 16	5 12	6 41	3 15	4 36
4	Fr	16 4	4 53	7 1	3 46	9 36	4 57	6 57	3 47	7 0	4 59	6 54	3 47	5 12	6 42	3 49	5 36
5	G	16 38	4 52	7 2	4 15	10 21	4 55	6 58	4 17	7 45	4 58	6 55	4 18	5 11	6 43	4 22	6 21
6		16 38	4 51	7 3	*rises*	11 4	4 54	6 59	*rises*	8 28	4 57	6 56	*rises*	5 10	6 44	*rises*	7 4
7	M	16 55	4 49	7 4	7 29	11 38	4 53	7 0	7 26	9 2	4 56	6 57	7 24	5 9	6 44	7 14	7 38
8	Tu	17 11	4 48	7 5	8 25	*ev.* 14	4 52	7 1	8 22	9 38	4 55	6 58	8 19	5 8	6 45	8 6	8 14
9	W	17 27	4 47	7 6	9 18	1 7	4 51	7 2	9 15	10 11	4 54	6 59	9 11	5 7	6 46	8 58	8 47
10	Th	17 43	4 46	7 7	10 3	1 19	4 50	7 3	10 5	10 43	4 53	7 0	10 1	5 6	6 46	9 47	9 19
11	Fr	17 58	4 45	7 8	10 55	1 51	4 49	7 4	10 51	11 15	4 52	7 1	10 48	5 6	6 47	10 34	9 51
12	Sa	18 14	4 44	7 9	11 38	2 24	4 48	7 5	11 35	11 48	4 51	7 2	11 32	5 5	6 48	11 18	10 24
13	G	18 28	4 42	7 10	*morn*	2 59	4 47	7 6	*morn*	*ev.* 23	4 50	7 3	*morn*	5 4	6 48	12 0	10 59
14	M	18 43	4 41	7 11	0 18	3 42	4 46	7 7	0 14	1 6	4 49	7 4	0 12	5 3	6 49	*morn*	11 42
15	Tu	18 57	4 40	7 12	0 54	4 34	4 45	7 8	0 51	1 58	4 48	7 5	0 49	5 3	6 50	0 40	*ev.* 34
16	W	19 11	4 39	7 13	1 28	5 37	4 44	7 9	1 26	3 1	4 47	7 6	1 25	5 2	6 51	1 18	1 37
17	Th	19 25	4 38	7 14	2 1	6 55	4 43	7 10	2 0	4 19	4 46	7 6	1 59	5 1	6 51	1 55	2 55
18	Fr	19 38	4 38	7 15	2 33	8 0	4 42	7 11	2 33	5 24	4 46	7 7	2 34	5 1	6 52	2 33	4 0
19	Sa	19 51	4 37	7 16	3 7	9 4	4 41	7 12	3 8	6 28	4 45	7 8	3 9	5 0	6 53	3 11	5 4
20	G	20 3	4 36	7 17	3 43	9 56	4 40	7 13	3 45	7 20	4 44	7 9	3 47	4 59	6 53	3 53	5 56
21	M	20 16	4 35	7 18	4 23	10 42	4 40	7 13	4 26	8 6	4 43	7 10	4 29	4 59	6 54	4 38	6 42
22	Tu	20 28	4 34	7 19	*sets*	11 29	4 39	7 14	*sets*	8 53	4 42	7 11	*sets*	4 58	6 55	*sets*	7 29
23	W	20 39	4 33	7 20	8 54	*morn*	4 38	7 15	8 50	9 42	4 42	7 12	8 47	4 58	6 55	8 34	8 18
24	Th	20 50	4 32	7 21	9 58	0 18	4 37	7 16	9 52	10 30	4 41	7 12	9 49	4 57	6 56	9 35	9 6
25	Fr	21 1	4 32	7 22	10 49	1 6	4 37	7 17	10 46	11 17	4 40	7 13	10 43	4 57	6 57	10 31	9 53
26	Sa	21 12	4 31	7 23	11 35	1 53	4 36	7 18	11 33	*morn*	4 40	7 14	11 30	4 56	6 57	11 20	10 42
27	G	21 22	4 30	7 24	*morn*	2 42	4 35	7 19	*morn*	0 6	4 39	7 15	*morn*	4 56	6 58	*morn*	11 35
28	M	21 31	4 30	7 25	0 15	3 35	4 35	7 19	0 13	0 59	4 39	7 16	0 11	4 56	6 59	0 3	*morn*
29	Tu	21 41	4 29	7 25	0 49	4 32	4 34	7 20	0 48	1 56	4 38	7 16	0 47	4 55	6 59	0 42	0 32
30	W	21 50	4 29	7 26	1 21	5 34	4 34	7 21	1 20	2 58	4 38	7 17	1 20	4 55	7 0	1 18	1 34
31	Th	21 58	4 28	7 27	1 51	6 50	4 33	7 22	1 51	4 14	4 37	7 18	1 51	4 55	7 0	1 52	2 50

MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.	New-York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.
When	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.
Full Moon 5	5 43 even.	5 31 even.	5 20 even.	6 7 even.	1 11 57 31
Third Quarter...13	5 40 even.	5 28 even.	5 17 even.	5 4 even.	9 11 58 53
New Moon....20	8 35 morn.	8 23 morn.	8 12 morn.	8 59 morn.	17 ev. 0 23
First Quarter ...28	0 morn.	5 48 morn.	5 37 morn.	6 24 morn.	25 11 58 38

For the Moon's PLACE for May and June, see page 1.

6th Month, JUNE, 1849. 30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fr	22 7	4 28	7 28	2 19	7 52	4 33	7 22	2 21	5 16	4 37	7 18	2 22	4 54	7 1	2 25	3 52
2	Sa	22 14	4 28	7 28	2 49	8 56	4 33	7 23	2 51	6 20	4 36	7 19	2 53	4 54	7 1	2 59	4 56
3	G	22 22	4 27	7 29	3 19	9 50	4 32	7 24	3 23	7 14	4 36	7 20	3 25	4 54	7 2	3 34	5 50
4	M	22 29	4 26	7 30	3 53	10 34	4 32	7 24	3 57	7 58	4 36	7 20	4 0	4 54	7 2	4 11	6 34
5	Tu	22 36	4 26	7 31	*rises*	11 15	4 31	7 25	*rises*	8 39	4 35	7 21	*rises*	4 53	7 3	*rises*	7 15
6	W	22 42	4 26	7 31	8 6	11 50	4 31	7 26	8 2	9 14	4 35	7 22	7 58	4 53	7 3	7 44	7 50
7	Th	22 48	4 25	7 32	8 54	*ev.* 24	4 31	7 26	8 50	9 48	4 35	7 22	8 47	4 53	7 4	8 32	8 24
8	Fr	22 53	4 25	7 32	9 38	1 0	4 31	7 27	9 34	10 24	4 35	7 23	9 31	4 53	7 4	9 17	9 0
9	Sa	22 58	4 25	7 33	10 19	1 31	4 30	7 28	10 15	10 55	4 35	7 23	10 12	4 53	7 4	10 0	9 31
10	G	23 3	4 25	7 34	10 56	2 5	4 30	7 28	10 53	11 29	4 34	7 24	10 51	4 53	7 5	10 40	10 5
11	M	23 7	4 25	7 34	11 30	2 41	4 30	7 29	11 28	*ev.* 5	4 34	7 24	11 26	4 53	7 6	11 18	10 41
12	Tu	23 11	4 24	7 35	*morn*	3 22	4 30	7 29	*morn*	0 46	4 34	7 25	12 0	4 53	7 6	11 54	11 22
13	W	23 15	4 24	7 35	0 2	4 10	4 30	7 30	0 1	1 34	4 34	7 25	*morn*	4 53	7 7	*morn*	*ev.* 10
14	Th	23 18	4 24	7 36	0 34	5 4	4 30	7 30	0 33	2 28	4 34	7 26	0 33	4 53	7 7	0 31	1 4
15	Fr	23 20	4 24	7 36	1 5	6 9	4 30	7 30	1 6	3 33	4 34	7 26	1 6	4 53	7 7	1 7	2 9
16	Sa	23 22	4 24	7 36	1 39	7 18	4 30	7 31	1 40	4 42	4 34	7 26	1 42	4 53	7 8	1 46	3 18
17	G	23 24	4 24	7 37	2 15	8 22	4 30	7 31	2 18	5 46	4 34	7 27	2 20	4 53	7 8	2 28	4 22
18	M	23 26	4 24	7 37	2 57	9 21	4 30	7 31	3 0	6 45	4 34	7 27	3 3	4 53	7 8	3 14	5 21
19	Tu	23 27	4 24	7 37	3 44	10 19	4 30	7 32	3 49	7 43	4 35	7 27	3 52	4 53	7 9	4 6	6 19
20	W	23 27	4 25	7 38	*sets*	11 11	4 30	7 32	*sets*	8 35	4 35	7 28	*sets*	4 54	7 9	*sets*	7 11
21	Th	23 27	4 25	7 38	8 37	*morn*	4 31	7 32	8 33	9 28	4 35	7 28	8 30	4 54	7 9	8 17	8 4
22	Fr	23 27	4 25	7 38	9 28	0 4	4 31	7 32	9 25	10 19	4 35	7 28	9 22	4 54	7 9	9 10	8 55
23	Sa	23 26	4 25	7 38	10 12	0 55	4 31	7 32	10 9	11 6	4 35	7 28	10 7	4 54	7 9	9 58	9 42
24	G	23 25	4 26	7 38	10 49	1 42	4 31	7 33	10 48	11 55	4 36	7 28	10 47	4 54	7 9	10 40	10 31
25	M	23 24	4 26	7 38	11 23	2 31	4 32	7 33	11 22	*morn*	4 36	7 28	11 22	4 55	7 10	11 18	11 21
26	Tu	23 22	4 26	7 38	11 54	3 21	4 32	7 33	11 54	0 45	4 36	7 28	11 54	4 55	7 10	11 53	*morn*
27	W	23 20	4 27	7 38	*morn*	4 9	4 32	7 33	*morn*	1 33	4 37	7 28	*morn*	4 55	7 10	*morn*	0 9
28	Th	23 17	4 27	7 38	0 23	5 3	4 33	7 33	0 24	2 27	4 37	7 28	0 25	4 56	7 10	0 27	1 3
29	Fr	23 14	4 28	7 38	0 53	6 5	4 33	7 33	0 54	3 29	4 37	7 28	0 56	4 56	7 10	1 1	2 5
30	Sa	23 10	4 28	7 38	1 23	7 10	4 34	7 33	1 26	4 34	4 38	7 28	1 28	4 56	7 10	1 35	3 10

MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.	New-York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.
When	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.
Full Moon 5	5 43 even.	5 31 even.	5 20 even.	6 7 even.	1 11 57 31
Third Quarter...13	5 40 even.	5 28 even.	5 17 even.	5 4 even.	9 11 58 53
New Moon....20	8 35 morn.	8 23 morn.	8 12 morn.	8 59 morn.	17 ev. 0 23
First Quarter ...27	6 0 morn.	5 48 morn.	5 37 morn.	6 24 morn.	25 11 58 38

7th Month, **JULY, 1849.** 31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Ch'n.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	G	23 6	4 29	7 38	1 55	8 8	4 34	7 33	1 58	5 32	4 38	7 28	2 1	4 57	7 10	2 11	4 8
2	M	23 2	4 29	7 38	2 30	9 12	4 35	7 32	2 34	6 36	4 39	7 28	2 38	4 57	7 10	2 50	5 12
3	Tu	22 57	4 30	7 38	3 9	10 5	4 35	7 32	3 13	7 29	4 39	7 28	3 17	4 58	7 10	3 31	6 5
4	W	22 52	4 30	7 38	3 52	10 48	4 36	7 32	3 57	8 12	4 40	7 28	4 1	4 58	7 10	4 16	6 48
5	Th	22 47	4 31	7 37	*rises*	11 28	4 36	7 32	*rises*	8 52	4 40	7 28	*rises*	4 59	7 10	*rises*	7 28
6	Fr	22 41	4 31	7 37	8 20	*ev.* 4	4 37	7 32	8 16	9 28	4 41	7 27	8 13	4 59	7 9	8 0	8 4
7	Sa	22 34	4 32	7 37	8 58	0 40	4 38	7 31	8 55	10 4	4 42	7 27	8 52	5 0	7 9	8 41	8 40
8	G	22 27	4 33	7 36	9 33	1 14	4 38	7 31	9 31	10 38	4 42	7 27	9 29	5 0	7 9	9 20	9 14
9	M	22 20	4 33	7 36	10 6	1 48	4 39	7 31	10 4	11 12	4 43	7 26	10 3	5 1	7 9	9 56	9 48
10	Tu	22 13	4 34	7 35	10 37	2 25	4 39	7 30	10 36	11 49	4 43	7 26	10 36	5 1	7 9	10 32	10 25
11	W	22 5	4 35	7 35	11 8	3 5	4 40	7 30	11 8	*ev.* 29	4 44	7 26	11 8	5 2	7 8	11 8	11 5
12	Th	21 57	4 36	7 34	11 40	3 46	4 41	7 29	11 41	1 10	4 45	7 25	11 42	5 2	7 8	11 45	11 46
13	Fr	21 48	4 36	7 34	*morn*	4 37	4 42	7 29	*morn*	2 1	4 45	7 25	*morn*	5 3	7 8	*morn*	*ev.* 37
14	Sa	21 39	4 37	7 33	0 13	5 33	4 42	7 28	0 16	2 57	4 46	7 24	0 18	5 3	7 7	0 24	1 33
15	G	21 30	4 38	7 33	0 51	6 42	4 43	7 28	0 54	4 6	4 47	7 24	0 57	5 4	7 7	1 6	2 42
16	M	21 20	4 39	7 32	1 34	7 48	4 44	7 27	1 38	5 12	4 48	7 23	1 41	5 5	7 7	1 54	3 48
17	Tu	21 10	4 40	7 31	2 24	8 52	4 45	7 26	2 28	6 23	4 48	7 23	2 32	5 5	7 6	2 47	4 59
18	W	20 59	4 40	7 31	3 21	10 5	4 45	7 26	3 26	7 29	4 49	7 22	3 30	5 6	7 6	3 45	6 5
19	Th	20 48	4 41	7 30	*sets*	11 0	4 46	7 25	*sets*	8 24	4 50	7 21	*sets*	5 6	7 5	*sets*	7 0
20	Fr	20 37	4 42	7 29	8 3	11 52	4 47	7 24	8 0	9 16	4 51	7 21	7 58	5 7	7 5	7 47	7 52
21	Sa	20 26	4 43	7 28	8 45	*morn*	4 48	7 24	8 42	10 7	4 52	7 20	8 41	5 8	7 4	8 33	8 43
22	G	20 14	4 44	7 28	9 21	0 41	4 49	7 23	9 20	10 52	4 52	7 19	9 19	5 8	7 4	9 14	9 28
23	M	20 2	4 45	7 27	9 54	1 28	4 50	7 22	9 54	11 38	4 53	7 18	9 54	5 9	7 3	9 51	10 14
24	Tu	19 49	4 46	7 26	10 25	2 14	4 51	7 21	10 25	*morn*	4 54	7 18	10 26	5 10	7 2	10 27	10 57
25	W	19 36	4 47	7 25	10 55	2 57	4 51	7 20	10 56	0 21	4 55	7 17	10 57	5 10	7 2	11 1	11 40
26	Th	19 23	4 48	7 24	11 25	3 40	4 52	7 19	11 27	1 4	4 56	7 16	11 29	5 11	7 1	11 36	*morn*
27	Fr	19 10	4 49	7 23	11 56	4 25	4 53	7 19	12 0	1 49	4 57	7 15	*morn*	5 12	7 0	*morn*	0 25
28	Sa	18 58	4 50	7 22	*morn*	5 14	4 54	7 18	*morn*	2 38	4 58	7 14	0 2	5 12	7 0	0 12	1 14
29	G	18 42	4 51	7 21	0 30	6 12	4 55	7 17	0 34	3 36	4 58	7 13	0 38	5 13	6 59	0 49	2 12
30	M	18 27	4 52	7 20	1 7	7 20	4 56	7 16	1 14	4 44	4 59	7 12	1 16	5 14	6 58	1 29	3 20
31	Tu	18 12	4 53	7 19	1 49	8 30	4 57	7 15	1 54	5 54	5 0	7 11	1 58	5 14	6 57	2 12	4 30

MOON'S PHASES. When	D.	H. M.
Full Moon	5	8 45 morn.
Third Quarter	13	2 24 morn.
New Moon	19	4 31 even.
First Quarter	26	7 39 even.

Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.
1	0 4 39
9	0 4 51
17	0 5 47
25	0 6 11

For the Moon's Place for July and August, see page 1.

8th Month, **AUGUST, 1849.** 31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Ch'n.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W	17 57	4 54	7 18	2 35	9 35	4 58	7 13	2 40	6 59	5 1	7 10	2 44	5 15	6 57	2 59	5 35
2	Th	17 42	4 55	7 16	3 25	10 24	4 59	7 12	3 30	7 48	5 2	7 9	3 34	5 16	6 56	3 49	6 24
3	Fr	17 26	4 56	7 17	*rises*	11 7	5 0	7 11	*rises*	8 31	5 3	7 8	*rises*	5 16	6 55	*rises*	7 7
4	Sa	17 10	4 57	7 14	7 35	11 45	5 1	7 10	7 32	9 9	5 4	7 7	7 30	5 17	6 54	7 20	7 45
5	G	16 54	4 58	7 13	8 9	*ev.* 22	5 2	7 9	8 7	9 46	5 5	7 6	8 5	5 18	6 53	7 58	8 22
6	M	16 38	4 59	7 12	8 41	0 55	5 3	7 8	8 40	10 19	5 6	7 5	8 39	5 18	6 52	8 34	8 55
7	Tu	16 21	5 0	7 10	9 12	1 29	5 4	7 7	9 12	10 53	5 6	7 4	9 12	5 19	6 51	9 10	9 29
8	W	16 4	5 1	7 9	9 43	2 3	5 5	7 5	9 44	11 27	5 7	7 3	9 45	5 20	6 51	9 46	10 3
9	Th	15 47	5 2	7 8	10 16	2 42	5 6	7 4	10 18	*ev.* 6	5 8	7 1	10 19	5 20	6 50	10 24	10 42
10	Fr	15 29	5 3	7 6	10 51	3 22	5 7	7 3	10 54	0 46	5 9	7 0	10 56	5 21	6 49	11 4	11 22
11	Sa	15 11	5 4	7 5	11 31	4 6	5 7	7 2	11 35	1 30	5 10	6 59	11 38	5 22	6 48	11 48	*ev.* 6
12	G	14 53	5 5	7 4	*morn*	5 1	5 8	7 0	*morn*	2 25	5 11	6 58	*morn*	5 22	6 47	*morn*	1 1
13	M	14 35	5 6	7 2	0 16	6 7	5 9	6 59	0 21	3 31	5 12	6 57	0 24	5 23	6 46	0 38	2 7
14	Tu	14 17	5 7	7 1	1 8	7 27	5 10	6 58	1 13	4 51	5 13	6 55	1 17	5 24	6 45	1 32	3 27
15	W	13 58	5 8	6 59	2 8	8 47	5 11	6 56	2 13	6 11	5 14	6 54	2 17	5 24	6 43	2 32	4 47
16	Th	13 39	5 9	6 58	3 13	9 55	5 12	6 55	3 17	7 19	5 15	6 53	3 21	5 25	6 42	3 36	5 55
17	Fr	13 20	5 10	6 57	4 21	10 53	5 13	6 54	4 26	8 17	5 16	6 51	4 29	5 26	6 41	4 41	6 53
18	Sa	13 1	5 11	6 55	*sets*	11 43	5 14	6 52	*sets*	9 7	5 17	6 50	*sets*	5 26	6 40	*sets*	7 43
19	G	12 41	5 12	6 54	7 51	*morn*	5 15	6 51	7 50	9 52	5 18	6 49	7 49	5 27	6 39	7 46	8 28
20	M	12 21	5 13	6 52	8 23	0 28	5 16	6 49	8 23	10 34	5 18	6 47	8 23	5 28	6 38	8 23	9 10
21	Tu	12 1	5 15	6 50	8 54	1 10	5 17	6 48	8 55	11 12	5 19	6 46	8 56	5 28	6 37	8 58	9 48
22	W	11 41	5 16	6 49	9 24	1 48	5 18	6 46	9 27	11 53	5 20	6 44	9 28	5 29	6 36	9 34	10 29
23	Th	11 21	5 17	6 47	9 56	2 29	5 19	6 45	9 59	*morn*	5 21	6 43	10 1	5 30	6 34	10 9	11 5
24	Fr	11 0	5 18	6 46	10 29	3 5	5 20	6 43	10 33	0 29	5 22	6 41	10 36	5 30	6 33	10 47	11 44
25	Sa	10 39	5 19	6 44	11 5	3 44	5 21	6 42	11 10	1 8	5 23	6 40	11 13	5 31	6 32	11 26	*morn*
26	G	10 19	5 20	6 43	11 45	4 25	5 22	6 40	11 50	1 49	5 24	6 38	11 54	5 32	6 31	*morn*	0 25
27	M	9 58	5 21	6 41	*morn*	5 16	5 23	6 39	*morn*	2 40	5 25	6 37	*morn*	5 32	6 30	0 8	1 16
28	Tu	9 36	5 22	6 39	0 29	6 26	5 24	6 37	0 34	3 50	5 26	6 35	0 38	5 33	6 28	0 53	2 36
29	W	9 15	5 23	6 38	1 17	7 43	5 25	6 36	1 22	5 7	5 27	6 34	1 26	5 34	6 27	1 41	3 43
30	Th	8 54	5 24	6 36	2 10	8 58	5 26	6 34	2 15	6 22	5 28	6 32	2 19	5 34	6 26	2 33	4 58
31	Fr	8 32	5 25	6 34	3 7	9 57	5 27	6 32	3 11	7 21	5 29	6 31	3 15	5 35	6 25	3 27	5 57

MOON'S PHASES. When	D.	H. M.
Full Moon	3	8 46 even.
Third Quarter	11	8 49 morn.
New Moon	18	0 49 morn.
First Quarter	25	0 12 even.

Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.
1	0 6 0
9	0 5 11
17	0 3 47
25	0 1 50

9th Month, SEPTEMBER, 1849. 30 Days.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's declination N. ° ′	Sun on Mer. D.	Sun on Mer. H. M. S.	Charleston H. M.	Baltimore H. M.	New-York H. M.	Boston H. M.	Boston D.	MOON'S PHASES	Boston: Sun rise's	Boston: Sun sets	Boston: Moon sets	Boston: H.w. Bost.	New-York: Sun rise's	New-York: Sun sets	New-York: Moon sets	New-York: H.w. N. Y.	Baltimore: Sun rise's	Baltimore: Sun sets	Baltimore: Moon sets	Baltimore: H.w. Ch'n.
					Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa.						Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.				Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.			
											Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
											h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sa	8 10	5	26	6	33	4	6	10	41	5 28	6 31	4 10	8 5	5 29	6 29	4 13	5 26	5 36	6 23	4 24	6 41
2	G	7 48	5	27	6	31	*rises*		11	21	5 29	6 29	*rises*	8 45	5 30	6 28	*rises*	5 36	5 36	6 22	*rises*	7 21
3	M	7 26	5	28	6	29	7	14	11	57	5 30	6 28	7 13	9 21	5 31	6 26	7 13	5 37	6 21	7 10	5 57	
4	Tu	7 4	5	29	6	28	7	45	*cv.*	31	5 31	6 26	7 46	9 55	5 32	6 25	7 47	5 38	6 20	7 47	8 31	
5	W	6 42	5	30	6	26	8	18	1	5	5 32	6 24	8 20	10 29	5 33	6 23	8 21	5 38	6 18	8 25	9 5	
6	Tu	6 20	5	31	6	24	8	53	1	41	5 33	6 23	8 55	11 5	5 34	6 22	8 57	5 39	6 17	9 5	9 41	
7	Fr	5 57	5	33	6	22	9	31	2	18	5 34	6 21	9 34	11 42	5 35	6 20	9 37	5 40	6 16	9 47	10 18	
8	Sa	5 34	5	34	6	21	10	14	2	58	5 35	6 19	10 18	*cv.* 22	5 36	6 18	10 22	5 40	6 14	10 34	10 58	
9	G	5 12	5	35	6	19	11	3	3	42	5 36	6 18	11 8	1 6	5 37	6 17	11 12	5 41	6 13	11 26	11 42	
10	M	4 49	5	36	6	17	11	58	4	37	5 37	6 16	*morn*	2 1	5 38	6 15	*morn*	5 41	6 12	*morn*	*cv.* 37	
11	Tu	4 26	5	37	6	15	*morn*		5	47	5 38	6 14	0 4	3 11	5 39	6 14	0 8	5 42	6 10	0 23	1 47	
12	W	4 3	5	38	6	14	1	0	7	14	5 39	6 13	1 4	4 38	5 39	6 12	1 8	5 43	6 9	1 23	3 14	
13	Th	3 40	5	39	6	12	2	5	8	40	5 40	6 11	2 10	6 4	5 40	6 10	2 13	5 43	6 8	2 26	4 40	
14	Fr	3 17	5	40	6	10	3	13	9	48	5 41	6 9	3 17	7 12	5 41	6 9	3 20	5 44	6 6	3 30	5 48	
15	Sa	2 54	5	41	6	8	4	21	10	42	5 42	6 8	4 24	8 6	5 42	6 7	4 26	5 45	6 5	4 34	6 42	
16	G	2 31	5	42	6	7	*sets*		11	29	5 43	6 6	*sets*	8 53	5 43	6 6	*sets*	5 45	6 4	*sets*	7 29	
17	M	2 8	5	43	6	5	6	52	*morn*		5 44	6 4	6 52	9 23	5 44	6 4	6 53	5 46	6 2	6 54	8 9	
18	Tu	1 44	5	44	6	3	7	22	0	9	5 45	6 3	7 24	10 10	5 45	6 2	7 25	5 47	6 1	7 30	8 46	
19	W	1 21	5	45	6	1	7	54	0	46	5 46	6 1	7 56	10 45	5 46	6 1	7 59	5 47	6 0	8 6	9 21	
20	Th	0 58	5	46	6	0	8	27	1	21	5 47	5 59	8 30	11 21	5 47	5 59	8 33	5 48	5 58	8 43	9 57	
21	Fr	0 34	5	47	5	58	9	2	1	57	5 48	5 58	9 6	11 55	5 48	5 58	9 9	5 49	5 57	9 21	10 31	
22	Sa	N. 11	5	48	5	56	9	40	2	31	5 49	5 56	9 45	*morn*	5 49	5 56	9 48	5 49	5 55	10 2	11 4	
23	G	S. 12	5	50	5	54	10	22	3	4	5 50	5 54	10 27	0 28	5 50	5 54	10 31	5 50	5 54	10 46	11 42	
24	M	0 36	5	51	5	52	11	9	3	42	5 51	5 53	11 14	1 6	5 51	5 53	11 18	5 51	5 53	11 33	*morn*	
25	Tu	0 59	5	52	5	51	11	59	4	29	5 52	5 51	*morn*	1 53	5 52	5 51	*morn*	5 51	5 51	*morn*	0 29	
26	W	1 23	5	53	5	49	*morn*		5	33	5 53	5 49	0 4	2 57	5 53	5 49	0 8	5 52	5 50	0 23	1 33	
27	Th	1 46	5	54	5	47	0	54	6	56	5 54	5 47	0 54	4 20	5 53	5 48	1 2	5 53	5 49	1 16	2 56	
28	Fr	2 9	5	55	5	45	1	52	8	15	5 55	5 46	1 56	5 39	5 54	5 46	1 59	5 53	5 47	2 11	4 15	
29	Sa	2 33	5	56	5	44	2	53	9	23	5 56	5 44	2 56	6 47	5 55	5 44	2 59	5 54	5 46	3 8	5 23	
30	G	2 56	5	57	5	42	3	57	10	10	5 57	5 42	3 59	7 34	5 56	5 43	4 1	5 55	5 45	4 7	6 10	

MOON'S PHASES: *When* D. H. M. — Full Moon ..... 2 0 34 even. — Third Quarter ..... 9 2 11 even. — New Moon ..... *16 0 37 even. — First Quarter ..... 24 2 20 morn. — Full Moon ..... 31 0 3 even.

For the MOON'S PLACE for September and October, see page 1.

10th Month, OCTOBER, 1849. 31 Days.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's declination S. ° ′	Sun on Mer. D.	Sun on Mer. H. M. S.	Charleston H. M.	Baltimore H. M.	New-York H. M.	Boston H. M.	Boston D.	MOON'S PHASES	Boston: Sun rise's	Boston: Sun sets	Boston: Moon sets	Boston: H.w. Bost.	New-York: Sun rise's	New-York: Sun sets	New-York: Moon sets	New-York: H.w. N. Y.	Baltimore: Sun rise's	Baltimore: Sun sets	Baltimore: Moon sets	Baltimore: H.w. Ch'n.
					Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.						Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.				Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.			
											Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
											h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	3 20	5	58	5	40	5	2	10	50	5 58	5 41	5 3	8 14	5 57	5 41	5 4	5 55	5 43	5 7	6 50	
2	Tu	3 43	6	0	5	38	*rises*		11	27	5 59	5 39	*rises*	8 51	5 58	5 40	*rises*	5 56	5 42	*rises*	7 27	
3	W	4 6	6	1	5	37	6	52	*cv.*	3	6 0	5 37	6 54	9 27	5 59	5 38	6 58	5 57	5 41	7 2	8 3	
4	Th	4 29	6	2	5	35	7	30	0	40	6 1	5 36	7 33	10 4	6 0	5 36	7 35	5 57	5 39	7 45	8 40	
5	Fr	4 52	6	3	5	33	8	12	1	17	6 2	5 34	8 16	10 41	6 1	5 35	8 19	5 58	5 38	8 31	9 17	
6	Sa	5 15	6	4	5	31	9	0	1	56	6 3	5 33	9 4	11 20	6 2	5 33	9 8	5 59	5 37	9 22	9 56	
7	G	5 38	6	5	5	30	9	53	2	40	6 4	5 31	9 58	*cv.* 4	6 3	5 32	10 3	6 0	5 36	10 18	10 40	
8	M	6 1	6	6	5	28	10	53	3	27	6 5	5 29	10 58	0 51	6 4	5 30	11 2	6 0	5 34	11 17	11 27	
9	Tu	6 24	6	7	5	26	11	56	4	25	6 6	5 28	*morn*	1 49	6 5	5 29	*morn*	6 1	5 33	*morn*	*cv.* 25	
10	W	6 47	6	9	5	25	*morn*		5	35	6 7	5 26	0 1	2 59	6 6	5 27	0 5	6 2	5 32	0 18	1 35	
11	Th	7 10	6	10	5	23	1	2	7	6	6 8	5 25	1 6	4 30	6 7	5 26	1 9	6 2	5 31	1 21	3 6	
12	Fr	7 32	6	11	5	21	2	9	8	32	6 9	5 23	2 12	5 56	6 8	5 24	2 15	6 3	5 29	2 23	4 32	
13	Sa	7 55	6	12	5	20	3	15	9	36	6 10	5 21	3 17	7 0	6 9	5 23	3 19	6 4	5 28	3 25	5 36	
14	G	8 17	6	13	5	18	4	21	10	24	6 12	5 20	4 22	7 48	6 10	5 21	4 23	6 5	5 27	4 25	6 24	
15	M	8 39	6	14	5	17	*sets*		11	7	6 13	5 18	*sets*	8 31	6 11	5 20	*sets*	6 5	5 26	*sets*	7 7	
16	Tu	9 2	6	16	5	15	5	52	11	44	6 14	5 17	5 54	9 8	6 12	5 18	5 56	6 6	5 25	6 2	7 44	
17	W	9 24	6	17	5	13	6	24	*morn*		6 15	5 15	6 27	9 44	6 13	5 17	6 30	6 7	5 23	6 38	8 20	
18	Th	9 46	6	18	5	12	6	58	0	20	6 16	5 14	7 2	10 19	6 14	5 15	7 5	6 8	5 22	7 16	8 55	
19	Fr	10 7	0	19	5	10	7	35	0	55	6 17	5 12	7 40	10 52	6 15	5 14	7 43	6 9	5 21	7 57	9 28	
20	Sa	10 29	6	20	5	9	8	16	1	28	6 18	5 11	8 21	11 23	6 17	5 13	8 25	6 9	5 20	8 40	9 59	
21	G	10 50	6	22	5	7	9	1	1	59	6 19	5 9	9 6	11 57	6 18	5 11	9 10	6 10	5 19	9 25	10 33	
22	M	11 12	6	23	5	6	9	49	2	33	6 20	5 8	9 55	*morn*	6 19	5 10	9 59	6 11	5 18	10 14	11 11	
23	Tu	11 33	6	24	5	4	10	42	3	11	6 22	5 7	10 47	0 35	6 20	5 8	10 51	6 12	5 17	11 5	11 54	
24	W	11 54	6	25	5	3	11	38	3	54	6 23	5 6	11 42	1 18	6 21	5 7	11 46	6 13	5 16	11 58	*morn*	
25	Th	12 14	6	27	5	1	*morn*		4	47	6 24	5 4	*morn*	2 11	6 22	5 6	*morn*	6 13	5 15	*morn*	0 47	
26	Fr	12 35	6	28	5	0	0	37	6	6	6 25	5 2	0 40	3 30	6 23	5 5	0 43	6 14	5 14	0 54	2 6	
27	Sa	12 55	6	29	4	58	1	38	7	28	6 26	5 1	1 41	4 52	6 24	5 3	1 43	6 15	5 13	1 51	3 28	
28	G	13 15	6	30	4	57	2	42	8	37	6 27	5 0	2 44	6 1	6 25	5 2	2 45	6 16	5 12	2 50	4 37	
29	M	13 35	6	31	4	56	3	48	9	32	6 29	4 59	3 49	6 56	6 26	5 1	3 50	6 17	5 11	3 51	5 32	
30	Tu	13 55	6	33	4	54	4	57	10	17	6 30	4 57	4 56	7 41	6 27	5 0	4 58	6 18	5 10	4 54	6 17	
31	W	14 15	6	34	4	53	*rises*		10	56	6 31	4 56	*rises*	8 20	6 29	4 58	*rises*	6 18	5 9	*rises*	6 56	

MOON'S PHASES: *When* D. H. M. — Full Moon ..... 2 0 49 morn. — Third Quarter ..... 8 0 0 even. — New Moon ..... *16 0 29 morn. — First Quarter ..... 24 2 20 morn. — Full Moon ..... 31 0 3 even.

11th Month, **NOVEMBER, 1849.** 30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun rise's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	14 34	6 35	4 52	6 5	11 34	6 32	4 55	6 9	8 58	6 30	4 57	6 12	6 19	5 8	6 23	7 34
2	Fr	14 53	6 37	4 50	6 52	ev. 15	6 33	4 54	6 56	9 39	6 31	4 56	7 0	6 20	5 7	7 14	8 15
3	Sa	15 12	6 38	4 49	7 45	0 57	6 35	4 52	7 50	10 21	6 32	4 55	7 54	6 21	5 6	8 9	8 57
4	G	15 30	6 39	4 48	8 44	1 40	6 36	4 51	8 50	11 4	6 33	4 54	8 54	6 22	5 5	9 9	9 40
5	M	15 49	6 40	4 47	9 48	2 26	6 37	4 50	9 53	11 50	6 34	4 53	9 57	6 23	5 4	10 11	10 26
6	Tu	16 7	6 42	4 45	10 54	3 16	6 38	4 49	10 59	ev. 40	6 35	4 52	11 2	6 24	5 3	11 15	11 16
7	W	16 24	6 43	4 44	morn	4 13	6 39	4 48	morn	1 37	6 37	4 51	morn	6 25	5 3	morn	ev. 13
8	Th	16 42	6 44	4 43	0 1	5 26	6 41	4 47	0 5	2 50	6 38	4 50	0 7	6 26	5 2	0 17	1 26
9	Fr	16 59	6 45	4 42	1 7	6 50	6 42	4 46	1 10	4 14	6 39	4 49	1 12	6 27	5 1	1 18	2 50
10	Sa	17 16	6 47	4 41	2 12	8 8	6 43	4 45	2 13	5 32	6 40	4 48	2 15	6 27	5 0	2 18	4 8
11	G	17 33	6 48	4 40	3 15	9 14	6 44	4 44	3 16	6 38	6 41	4 47	3 16	6 28	5 0	3 16	5 14
12	M	17 49	6 49	4 39	4 18	10 2	6 45	4 43	4 17	7 26	6 42	4 46	4 17	6 29	4 59	4 14	6 2
13	Tu	18 5	6 51	4 38	5 19	10 44	6 47	4 42	5 17	8 8	6 44	4 45	5 16	6 30	4 59	5 10	6 44
14	W	18 21	6 52	4 37	sets	11 22	6 48	4 41	sets	8 46	6 45	4 44	sets	6 31	4 58	sets	7 22
15	Th	18 38	6 53	4 36	5 33	11 59	6 49	4 40	5 37	9 23	6 46	4 43	5 40	6 32	4 57	5 53	7 59
16	Fr	18 51	6 54	4 35	6 12	morn	6 50	4 39	6 17	9 55	6 47	4 43	6 20	6 33	4 57	6 35	8 31
17	Sa	19 6	6 56	4 34	6 55	0 31	6 51	4 39	7 0	10 28	6 48	4 42	7 4	6 34	4 56	7 19	9 4
18	G	19 20	6 57	4 34	7 42	1 4	6 53	4 38	7 47	11 1	6 49	4 41	7 51	6 35	4 56	8 7	9 37
19	M	19 34	6 58	4 33	8 33	1 37	6 54	4 37	8 38	11 33	6 50	4 41	8 42	6 36	4 55	8 57	10 9
20	Tu	19 48	6 59	4 32	9 27	2 9	6 55	4 37	9 32	morn	6 51	4 40	9 35	6 37	4 55	9 49	10 45
21	W	20 1	7 1	4 31	10 24	2 45	6 56	4 36	10 28	0 9	6 53	4 39	10 31	6 38	4 54	10 42	11 27
22	Th	20 14	7 2	4 31	11 23	3 27	6 57	4 35	11 26	0 51	6 54	4 39	11 29	6 38	4 54	11 38	morn
23	Fr	20 27	7 3	4 30	morn	4 15	6 58	4 35	morn	1 39	6 55	4 38	morn	6 39	4 54	morn	0 15
24	Sa	20 39	7 4	4 29	0 24	5 15	6 59	4 34	0 26	2 39	6 56	4 38	0 28	6 40	4 53	0 34	1 15
25	G	20 51	7 5	4 29	1 27	6 31	7 1	4 34	1 29	3 55	6 57	4 37	1 30	6 41	4 53	1 33	2 31
26	M	21 2	7 7	4 28	2 33	7 40	7 2	4 33	2 34	5 4	6 58	4 37	2 34	6 42	4 53	2 34	3 40
27	Tu	21 13	7 8	4 28	3 42	8 44	7 3	4 33	3 41	6 8	6 59	4 36	3 40	6 43	4 53	3 37	4 44
28	W	21 24	7 9	4 27	4 53	9 38	7 4	4 33	4 51	7	7 0	4 36	4 50	6 44	4 52	4 43	5 38
29	Th	21 34	7 10	4 27	rises	10 24	7 5	4 32	rises	7 48	7 1	4 36	rises	6 45	4 52	rises	6 24
30	Fr	21 44	7 11	4 27	5 30	11 10	7 6	4 32	5 35	8 34	7 2	4 35	5 39	6 46	4 52	5 53	7 10

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H. M.	Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.
Third Quarter	6	2 9 even.	1	11 49 24	3 33 even.	3 16 morn	3 33 even.	3 39 morn.
New Moon	14	10 54 morn.	9	11 53 45	10 18 morn.	9 31 even.	9 48 even.	9 54 even.
First Quarter	22	3 56 even.	17	11 58 34	3 33 even.	3 16 even.	3 33 even.	3 39 even.
Full Moon	29	16 morn.	25	12 1 47 10	10 5 even.	9 47 even.	10 4 even.	10 41 even.

For the MOON'S PLACE for November and December, see page 1.

12th Month, **DECEMBER, 1849.** 31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sa	21 53	7 12	4 26	6 28	11 55	7 7	4 31	6 33	9 19	7 3	4 35	6 38	6 47	4 52	6 53	7 55
2	G	22 2	7 13	4 26	7 33	ev. 41	7 8	4 31	7 38	10 5	7 4	4 35	7 42	6 47	4 52	7 57	8 41
3	M	22 11	7 14	4 26	8 41	1 28	7 9	4 31	8 45	10 52	7 5	4 35	8 49	6 48	4 52	9 3	9 28
4	Tu	22 19	7 15	4 26	9 50	2 16	7 10	4 31	9 54	11 40	7 6	4 35	9 57	6 49	4 52	10 8	10 16
5	W	22 26	7 16	4 25	10 58	3 9	7 11	4 31	11 1	ev. 33	7 7	4 35	11 3	6 50	4 52	11 11	11 9
6	Th	22 33	7 17	4 25	morn	4 5	7 12	4 31	morn	1 29	7 8	4 35	morn	6 51	4 52	morn	ev. 5
7	Fr	22 40	7 18	4 25	0 4	5 4	7 13	4 30	0 6	2 28	7 9	4 34	0 8	6 51	4 52	0 12	1 4
8	Sa	22 47	7 19	4 25	1 9	6 16	7 14	4 30	1 9	3 40	7 10	4 35	1 10	6 52	4 52	1 11	2 16
9	G	22 53	7 20	4 25	2 11	7 28	7 15	4 30	2 11	4 52	7 11	4 35	2 11	6 53	4 52	2 9	3 28
10	M	22 58	7 21	4 25	3 12	8 35	7 16	4 31	3 11	5 59	7 12	4 35	3 10	6 54	4 52	3 5	4 35
11	Tu	23 3	7 22	4 25	4 12	9 33	7 17	4 31	4 10	6 57	7 12	4 35	4 8	6 54	4 53	4 1	5 33
12	W	23 8	7 23	4 25	5 11	10 19	7 17	4 31	5 8	7 43	7 13	4 35	5 6	6 55	4 53	4 55	6 19
13	Th	23 12	7 24	4 26	6 8	11 1	7 18	4 31	6 4	8 25	7 14	4 35	6 1	6 56	4 53	5 49	7 1
14	Fr	23 15	7 24	4 26	7 4	11 38	7 19	4 32	sets	9 2	7 15	4 35	sets	6 57	4 53	sets	7 38
15	Sa	23 18	7 25	4 26	5 37	morn	7 20	4 31	5 43	9 39	7 15	4 36	5 47	6 57	4 54	6 2	8 15
16	G	23 21	7 26	4 26	6 27	0 15	7 20	4 32	6 32	10 12	6 16	4 36	6 36	6 58	4 54	6 51	8 48
17	M	23 23	7 26	4 27	7 20	0 48	7 21	4 32	7 25	10 45	7 17	4 36	7 29	6 59	4 54	7 43	9 21
18	Tu	23 25	7 27	4 27	8 16	1 21	7 22	4 32	8 20	11 19	7 17	4 37	8 23	6 59	4 55	8 36	9 55
19	W	23 26	7 28	4 27	9 13	1 55	7 22	4 33	9 17	11 52	7 18	4 37	9 20	7 0	4 55	9 30	10 28
20	Th	23 27	7 28	4 28	10 12	2 28	7 23	4 33	10 15	morn	7 19	4 38	10 17	7 0	4 56	10 25	11 7
21	Fr	23 27	7 29	4 28	11 13	3 7	7 23	4 34	11 15	0 31	7 19	4 38	11 16	7 1	4 56	11 21	11 48
22	Sa	23 27	7 29	4 29	morn	3 48	7 24	4 34	morn	1 12	7 20	4 39	morn	7 1	4 57	morn	morn
23	G	23 27	7 30	4 29	0 16	4 35	7 24	4 35	0 17	1 59	7 20	4 39	0 17	7 2	4 57	0 19	0 35
24	M	23 26	7 30	4 30	1 21	5 34	7 25	4 35	1 21	2 58	7 21	4 40	1 20	7 2	4 58	1 18	1 34
25	Tu	23 24	7 31	4 31	2 28	6 45	7 25	4 36	2 27	4 9	7 21	4 40	2 26	7 3	4 58	2 21	2 45
26	W	23 22	7 31	4 31	3 38	7 54	7 25	4 37	3 36	5 18	7 21	4 41	3 34	7 3	4 59	3 26	3 54
27	Th	23 19	7 31	4 32	4 50	9 0	7 25	4 37	4 47	6 24	7 22	4 41	4 44	7 3	5 0	4 33	5 0
28	Fr	23 18	7 32	4 33	6 1	9 56	7 26	4 38	5 58	7 20	7 22	4 42	5 55	7 4	5 0	5 41	5 56
29	Sa	23 13	7 32	4 33	rises	10 47	7 26	4 39	rises	8 11	7 22	4 43	rises	7 4	5 1	rises	6 47
30	G	23 9	7 32	4 34	6 17	11 39	7 26	4 40	6 22	9 3	7 22	4 44	6 26	7 4	5 2	6 41	7 39
31	M	23 5	7 32	4 35	7 29	ev. 31	7 27	4 40	7 33	9 55	7 23	4 44	7 36	7 5	5 2	7 49	8 31

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H. M.	Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.
Third Quarter	6	2 9 even.	1	11 49 24	1 33 even.	1 46 even.	1 57 even.	2 9 even.
New Moon	14	10 54 morn.	9	11 53 45	10 18 morn.	10 31 morn.	10 43 morn.	10 54 morn.
First Quarter	22	3 56 even.	17	11 58 34	2 20 even.	2 33 even.	2 44 even.	2 56 even.
Full Moon	29	16 morn.	25	12 1 47 10	8 40 morn.	8 53 morn.	9 4 morn.	9 16 morn.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

Alabama, *Ala.*
Southern do., *S. Ala.*
Northern do., *N. Ala.*
Arkansas, *Ark.*
Brevet, *brvt.* or *bvt.*
Brigadier-General, *Brig. Gen.*
California, *Cal.*
Canada, *Ca.*
Colonel, *Col.*
Connecticut, *Con.*
Delaware, *Del.*
District of Columbia, *D. C.*
East Indies, *E. I.*
England, *Eng.*
Germany, *Ger.* Georgia, *Ga.*
Illinois, *Ils.* Indiana, *Ia.*
Ireland, *Ire.* Iowa, *Io.*
Florida, *Fl.* France, *Fr.*
Kentucky, *Ky.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Lieut.-Col.*
Louisiana, *La.*
Maine, *Me.*
Maryland, *Md.*
Massachusetts, *Ms.* or *Mass.*
Michigan, *Mich.* or *Mn*
Mississippi, *Miss.*; also *S. Miss* and *N. Miss.* for Northern and Southern do.
Missouri, *Mo.*
New-Hampshire, *N. H.*
New-Jersey, *N. J.*
New-Mexico, *N. M.*
New-York, *N. Y.*
Northern do., *N. N. Y.*
Southern do., *S. N. Y.*
North America, *N. A.*
North Carolina, *N. C.*
Ohio, *O* Oregon, *Or.*
Pennsylvania, *Pa.*
Eastern Pennsylvania, *E. Pa.*
Western do., *W. Pa.*
Postmaster, *P. M.*
Post-office, *P. O.*
Prussia, *Pr.*
Rhode Island, *R. I.*
Scotland, *Scot.*
Secretary of Treasury, *Sec. Treas.*
South Carolina, *S. C.*
Steamer, *Str.*
Tennessee, *Te.* or *Ten.*; also *E. Ten.*, *W. Ten.*, and *M. Ten.*, for East, West and Middle Tennessee.
Texas, *Tex.* or *Tx.*
United States, *U. S.*
Vermont, *Vt.* Virginia, *Va.*
Eastern do., *E. Va*
Western do., *W. Va.*
West Indies, *W. I.*
Wisconsin, *Wis.*

EXPLANATIONS.—Where practicable, the native State, or country, of public officers named, is annexed, usually in an abbreviated form.

Many persons labor under the unfounded impression that citizens from other countries fill an undue proportion of the places of profit, power, honor and trust, in the U. S. Facts, however, are the best arguments. Our political opponents are blamed for many things, but when the numbers of the adopted citizens are considered, no one will accuse Messrs. Polk, Dallas, Bancroft, Allen, Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Cass, Jackson, Woodbury, and their associates, with tempting them with too many offices. The detailed expenditure for consuls, custom-houses, lights, envoys, the navy, seamen's protection, &c., will enable the reader to compare the cost of protecting foreign commerce, with the charges on inland trade.

POPULATION, VALUE OF PROPERTY, STATE DEBTS, ELECTIONS, SALARIES, &c.

The 'old thirteen' States, with Vermont, contained 371,124 square miles; the thirty now incorporated contain 1,450,000, which, with the Great West, gives 3,311,110 square miles as the area of the territory of the Republic. The value of real and personal property is nearly 8,500 millions of dollars. In 1775, the population was about 2,500,000; it is now (Nov. 30) estimated at 21,300,000.

States and Territories—1849.	Members in H. of Rep. 1849.	Estimate of Population, June, 1847.	Val. property millions of $s.	Rate of Interest.	State Elections held 1849.	Governors and their Salaries. Whigs in *Italics*.	Seat of Government in each State, &c.	State Debts, absolute and Contingent, in Dollars
1..Alabama.....	7	690,000	276	8	August 6.	Reuben Chapman, $3,500	Montgomery,	12,223,033
2..Arkansas.....	1	152,400	61	6[1]	August 6.	Thomas S. Drew...3,000	Little Rock,	3,618,227
3..Connecticut*...	4	330,000	132	6	April 2.	*Clark Bissell*.....1,100	Hartford & N. Haven	32,212
4..Delaware*.....	1	80,000	32	6	Nov. 13.	William Tharp.....1,333	Dover,	None
5..Florida.....	1	75,000	30	8	October 1.	*Tho. S. Brown.*[5].2,500	Tallahassee,	Uncertain
6..Georgia*.....	8	800,000	320	8	October 1.	Geo. W. B. Towns..3,500	Milledgeville,	1,779,878
7..Illinois.....	7	715,000	294	6	August 6.	August. C. French..1,000	Springfield,	14,042,718
8..Indiana.....	10	950,000	384	6	August 6.	Paris C. Dunning ..1,500	Indianapolis,	6,291,778
9..Iowa.....	2	130,000	52	7	August 6.	Ansel Briggs.....1,000	Iowa City,	55,000
10..Kentucky.....	10	855,000	342	6	August 6.	*John J. Crittenden.*2,500	Frankfort,	4,698,735
11..Louisiana.....	4	470,000	188	5[2]	Nov. 5.	Isaac Johnson.....6,000	Baton Rouge,	16,233,131
12..Maine.....	7	600,000	240	6	Sept. 10.	John W. Dana 1,500	Augusta,	1,048,200
13..Maryland*	6	495,000	198	6[3]	October 3.	Philip F. Thomas..2,000	Annapolis,	16,215,462
14..Massachusetts*.	10	850,000	340	6	Nov. 12.	*George N. Briggs*..2,500	Boston,	6,201,596
15..Michigan.....	3	370,000	148	7	Nov. 5.	Epaph. Ransom...1,500	Lansing,	2,745,708
16..Mississippi.....	4	640,000	256	8[1]	Nov. 4	Jos W. Matthews.3,000	Jackson,	7,931,767
17..Missouri.....	5	600,000	240	6[1]	August 6.	Austin A. King.....1,500	Jefferson City,	10,496,97
18..N.-Hampshire*..	4	300,000	120	6	March 13.	Jared W. Williams.1,000	Concord,	None.
19..New-Jersey*..	5	416,000	166	6	Nov. 6.	Daniel Haines.....2,000	Trenton,	37,000
20..New-York*.....	34	2,780,000	1112	7	Nov. 6.	*Hamilton Fish*....4,000	Albany,	24,446,340
21..North Carolina*	9	765,000	306	6	August 9.	*Charles Manly*....2,000	Raleigh,	977,000
22..Ohio.....	21	1,850,000	740	6	October 9.	*Seabury Ford*.....1,500	Columbus,	19,223,687
23..Pennsylvania*..	24	2,125,000	850	6	October 9.	*Wm. F. Johnston*..3,000	Harrisburg,	40,57 .949
24..Rhode Island*..	2	130,000	52	6	April 4.	*Elisha Harris*..... 400	Providence & Newp't	232,719
25..South Carolina*	7	605,000	242	7	October 8	W. B. Seabrook.....3,500	Columbia,	3,622,039
26..Tennessee.....	11	950,000	380	6	August 2.	*Neil S. Brown*.....2,000	Nashville,	3,212,856
27..Texas.....	2	140,000	56	–	Nov. 5.	George T. Wood...2,000	Austin,	11,000,000
28..Vermont.....	4	302,000	121	6	Sept. 4.	*Carlos Coolidge*.... 750	Montpelier,	None.
29..Virginia*.....	15	1,270,000	508	6	April 26.	John B. Floyd.....3,333	Richmond,	9,313,178
30..Wisconsin.....	3	215,000	86	7[4]	Nov. 6	Nelson Dewey.....1,250	Madison,	None
31..Terr. Oregon...	d. 1	25,000	8	—	—	Joseph Lane,[6]...3,000	Oregon City,	[7]
32..Ter. California..	—	35,000	—	—	—	Persifor F. Smith.	San Francisco,	None.
33.. " New-Mexico.	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	Santa Fé,	None.

* The thirteen original States.
[1] By contract, as high as 10.
[2] Bank Interest 6; conventional as high as 10.
[3] And on tobacco contracts, 8.
[4] On debts and judgments in favor of the United States 6.
[5] William D. Moseley, Governor till July.
[6] Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
[7] Amount of State Debts, in 25 States, $205,637,338.

THE ELECTION OF 1848.

THE year hastening to a close as this Almanac is prepared for the press has been signalized by memorable revolutions in Europe and America. Dissimilar in some of their aspects, they are yet identical in their most vital principles. In either case, the essential end was the replacement of dynasties which had ceased to regard BENEFICENCE and the widest diffusion of blessings as the chief end of government by others which should prove more enlightened and faithful. In monarchical Europe, the security or aggrandizement of the reigning family, the maintenance of Aristocratic caste, or power, or affluence, had come to be practically regarded by most Governments as their 'being's end and aim,' to which the happiness, enlightenment and contentment of the unprivileged millions were made of small account. Hence Ministerial and Court intrigues, rigid Censorships of the Press, the increase of Armies, the multiplication of Police, the exhaustion of Treasuries and the increase of National Debts, until Public Credit was with difficulty sustained, while Employment for the Poor became scanty and precarious, Wages depressed and inadequate, and the condition of immense masses insupportable. Yet while Bread grew scarce Knowledge was day by day more widely disseminated; the Steam-Press, the Primary School, even the Railroad, were, in spite of every obstacle, rapidly though silently educating the People into a clearer understanding of their rights and wrongs, their misery and its authors: and when the train was at length fired, partly through accident, partly through kingly infatuation, and the despotism of Louis Philippe had provoked the Resistance of February, all Europe (Russia excepted,) was found ripe for Revolution. The torch flung up by the workmen of Paris ignited the whole atmosphere, not of France only, but of Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Principalities of the Lower Danube, and their skies were lurid with the glare of one general conflagration. That conflagration may be checked at this point and driven back on that; it may even seem to be overpowered and expiring; but it cannot be extinguished until it has burnt out of civilized Europe the last vestige of despotic and aristocratic power. The burning of the French Throne after the taking of the Tuileries typified the approaching destruction of all the thrones in Christendom.

The American Revolution of 1848 differed from that simultaneously proceeding in Europe only as dictated on either side by the circumstances and genius of the People. Here, as across the Atlantic, a caste or clique had seized upon the reins of Government and perverted the power of the State in subserviency to their own sordid ends. What Legitimacy and Divine Right were to the governing class in the Old World, that Democracy and the related catch-words were to the governing class here. Instead of being a spirit of freedom and investigation, Democracy had become a mask for self-seeking, a cloak for ambition and grasping intrigue. 'Weigh what 'is offered on either hand, and judge im-'partially between them,' says ever True 'Democracy. 'Ask no questions, but sup-'port the regular nominations,' says Sham Democracy—the Democracy of caucuses and office-seeking combinations: 'You may 'indeed weigh testimony and judge; but 'if you decide that we have not governed 'faithfully—that our measures are not 'wise and beneficent, you prove yourself 'an enemy of Popular Sovereignty, and thus 'unfit to judge of the matter at all.'—That none shall suspect us of mistake or exaggeration in the premises, we quote the following passage from the letter of

Gen. Lewis Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency of the Baltimore Convention :

"From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its actions and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country.—All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it."

Here you perceive the assertion, the implication, and may discern the practical improvement. The assertion is that a party has existed and does exist in the country which distrusts the capacity of the People for self-government and is secretly if not openly hostile to our entire Republican system. But how shall an alarmed people distinguish these traitors to Liberty from their fellow-citizens?—Very easily : If you find a man opposing the self-styled Democracy and the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, you may know there is one of the recreants. Support to Gen. Cass and his coädjutors is the touchstone of fidelity to Human Freedom. The practical improvement follows inevitably : If you wish to be regarded as a friend of Liberty, of America and of Man, you must vote to make Gen. Cass President and keep his party in power, though you may honestly believe their line of policy pernicious and the measures they advocate most adverse to the public interests and general welfare.

Preposterous as this course of argument is, it has by skillful iteration acquired and exerted an immense influence over the popular mind. It is not too much to say that more than Half a Million Votes are thrown every year for the candidates termed Democratic because they are so designated, and without one thought as to how far their professions of superior Democracy are justified by their acts or their opinions. When it was Democratic, in the vocabulary of party strife, to sustain Protection to Home Industry and liberal appropriations for the improvement of our internal communications, this Half Million of Votes told on that side ; since it has, in the course of the incessant mutations of party interest, become Democratic to *oppose* those principles or measures, these votes are cast as unhesitatingly on the other side. So in regard to other questions. It is within the truth to assume that the party which, in our political struggles, has possessed itself of the Democratic name, has thereby secured an advantage over its antagonist fully equivalent to One Million Votes.

And yet it became evident to keen observers, at the very outset of the late Presidential struggle, that the party wrapped in the mantle of Democracy was doomed to defeat unless saved by some palpable blunder on the other side. The reasons for this may be briefly summed up as follows :

1. The expiring Administration came into power tainted with fraud. Mr. Polk was elected President by the aid of voters attracted to his standard by the resolution of the Convention which nominated him affirming 'that the right of this country to *the whole* of Oregon is clear and indisputable,' and the clearly implied pledge that he, if elected, would enforce said right at the cannon's mouth if necessary ; by the aid of voters who hold to the Protection of Home Labor by discriminating duties, who were deluded by the Kane letter ; by the votes of men conscientiously opposed to the acquisition of Texas unless with the free consent of Mexico, and on terms which should relieve our country from the dishonoring imputation of having loaned her flag and her arms to the cause of Slavery Extension. When the just expectations of each of these classes were blasted by the Oregon Treaty, the Tariff of 1846, and the pushing forward of our troops to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican Department, and directly opposite its chief city, leading inevitably to a bloody, protracted, expensive and deso-

lating War, many thousands who had hitherto 'gone with the party' were repelled and alienated; and though with a large proportion the ties of party were too strong for the dictates of conscience, yet their support of the Administration and its Heir became colder, more hesitating, less effective than it had been, while many openly and utterly renounced the whole concern. When, on the meeting of the XXXth Congress in December, 1847, an Opposition majority in the House was evinced by the choice of a Whig Speaker, the discomfiture of the place-holders was almost ensured. We believe there has never been an instance under our Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen.

But a concurring cause of weakness and dissolution had already been developed in the ranks of the professing Democracy of the Empire State. Here, in 1843, the name of SILAS WRIGHT had been involved in aid of the election of Polk, and he, an original and earnest opponent of the Tyler Treaty for the Annexation of Texas, had been run as Governor, in order to reconcile many Democratic opponents of Annexation to the support of Polk and the party. The plan succeeded but too well. Mr. Polk carried the State by 5,106 votes, and was thereby elected, while Mr. Wright ran far ahead of him for Governor, receiving 10,030 majority. Although this disparity evinced in the clearest manner the immense service which Mr. Wright had done the party in consenting to run on the ticket, yet there were not wanting sycophants and adventurers to poison the ears of the President elect and his coterie with tales of the treachery of Gov. Wright's especial friends, who (they asserted) had placed him at the head of the poll at the expense of other candidates on the ticket, and even plotted to defeat the Electoral Ticket!—Mr. Polk, a weak man, was like all weak men, jealous of superiority and uneasy under a sense of obligation: every intimation that Mr. Wright had elected him was an agony. A misunderstanding followed, as was natural. It is currently understood that the President elect felt constrained to offer a choice of places in his Cabinet to Gov. Wright, who declined it in view of his obligation to the People of New-York, but asked that Azariah C. Flagg should be made Secretary of the Treasury instead. This, if not absolutely promised, was virtually assured; but Mr. R. J. Walker, to whom the Attorney-Generalship had been assigned in the original cast of the Cabinet, refused it as unequal to his deserts, and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, notoriously adverse to Van Buren and Wright in the internal politics of New-York, was called to the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of War. It was understood that the Collectorship of New-York would be bestowed as Messrs. Wright and Van Buren should prefer; but this expectation also was blasted; Mr. C. W. Lawrence, a politician of the Croswell and Marcy school, being appointed instead of Mr. Jona. I. Coddington. The alienation thus originated was fed by a thousand following occurrences, until at length, in November, 1846, Gov. Wright was signally defeated in a canvass for reelection, and it was asserted that the Administration had connived at and promoted his discomfiture. Gov. Wright died a few months afterward, but the feud thus commenced was fought out over his grave. A State Convention assembled at Syracuse early in '47 to nominate 'Democratic' candidates for State Officers; each wing made the most desperate exertions to secure a majority of the Delegates, and there were several contests for seats, the settlement of which would determine the character of the Convention. Superior management and tact were clearly on the side of the Croswell or Conservative faction, now well known by the appellation of 'Hunkers;' while the more Radical or Wright and Van Buren faction were equally well known as 'Barnburners,' (in allusion to an anti-Radical story of a thick-skulled Dutchman who had burnt his barn to clear it of rats and mice.) The 'Hunkers' carried most of the contested seats, and proceeded to nominate a State Ticket entirely of their own faith, substituting Orville Hungerford for A. C. Flagg as Controller. In the election which followed, the leading and more ardent 'Barnburners' refused to support the ticket so formed, leaving the Whigs to sweep the State by an average majority of over Thirty Thousand. [See Returns in last year's Almanac.]

But the Hunkers, though beaten, claimed to have got possession of the party machinery; appointed a new State Central Committee, and in due time called another State Convention at Albany, which framed an Electoral Ticket and chose the State Delegates to Baltimore.—Meantime the Barnburners had themselves called a State Convention at Utica, the call being made by a majority of the 'Democratic' Members of the Legislature, and as such held to be regular and according to 'the usages of the party.'—This Convention chose a full Delegation

to the National Convention at Baltimore, while the Hunkers chose Representative Delegates by Congressional District Conventions. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, (May 1, 1848,) each side was fully and ably represented, and their conflicting claims were urged with ability and desperate earnestness, first before a large Committee, then in full Convention. It was finally decided that neither should be admitted to cast the vote of New-York in the ballotings for President and Vice-President. The Convention then proceeded to its work, and on the fourth ballot nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan for President, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER of Kentucky was afterward nominated for Vice-President. The 'Hunkers' promptly and heartily concurred in these nominations; but the 'Barnburners,' to whom Gen. Cass was especially obnoxious, utterly repudiated them, and promptly called a State Convention, which assembled at Utica, (May 22d,) and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and HENRY DODGE (ex-Governor, and now U. S. Senator,) of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Gov. Dodge declined the nomination and adhered to Gen. Cass; but Mr. Van Buren, though accepting with unfeigned reluctance, resolved to abide the issue. Several gentlemen from other States participated in the doings at Utica, but New-York alone was regularly and fully represented. The New-York Delegates were therefore empowered to attend and take part in a more general Convention called upon farther notice to meet at Buffalo in August, and which did meet accordingly.

Meantime, (June 1, 1848,) a Whig National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, every State in the Union being represented; Texas, which alone had no Delegates present, having instructed Louisiana to vote for her. Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, was chosen President. An excited struggle for the Presidential nomination had long been anticipated. A large majority of the Whig voters, in the opinion of this writer, ardently desired and confidently expected the nomination of their old and dearly loved standard-bearer, HENRY CLAY, believing that the People were now ready to do justice to his eminent statesmanship, abilities, devoted patriotism, and unsurpassed public services. A less numerous but most respectable body, especially in New-England, but by no means confined to that section, regarded the transcendent abilities and world-wide fame of DANIEL WEBSTER as eminently calculated to shed lustre on the Chief Magistracy, while his signal and long-continued labors for the Whig cause were deemed fairly to entitle him to this recognition of his worth. Another class perceived in the brilliant achievements, the blameless life and the sound principles of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, the Conqueror of Mexico, the elements of unquestionable and merited success, and rigorously urged his nomination. JOHN MCLEAN and THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio had each of them advocates for the Presidency, but they had withdrawn their names from the canvass. And finally, a large majority of the prominent politicians of the party, especially throughout the South and West, and including most of the Whig Members of Congress, discerned in the character and life of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR the elements of apopularity which nothing could withstand, and deemed his nomination equivalent to an election. It is not alone or mainly, they urged, that he has been uniformly successful in the field, winning decisive victories over armies numbering treble and quadruple his own, but that he has uniformly shown himself so wise, so simple, so modest, so scrupulous in his obedience to the civil power, that we urge his nomination, and pledge to it the support of a large majority of the People.

These considerations prevailed with the Convention. Gen. TAYLOR was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, the votes running as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Zachary Taylor.....	111	113	133	171
Henry Clay.....	97	86	74	32
Winfield Scott.....	43	49	54	63
Daniel Webster.....	22	22	17	13
John M. Clayton.....	4	4	1	0
*John McLean.....	2	0	0	0
Total.....	279	279	279	279

* Withdrawn before.

In point of fact, this nomination had been settled from the beginning. Many Delegates who voted for other candidates at first were known to be really in favor of Gen. Taylor, and only voting for others in deference to the opinions of their constituents.

MILLARD FILLMORE of New-York was on the second ballot nominated for Vice-President by a decided majority.

The opposition to Gen. Taylor in the Whig ranks had been in no considerable degree personal. The merits claimed for him by his friends were very generally conceded. But it was objected to him that his Military achievements formed, after all, the basis of his aspiration to the Presidency, since without these his personal merits and virtues would never have made him a formidable candidate—and to elevation to high civil trusts on the strength of

brilliant Military achievements the Whig party had ever been strongly opposed. It was farther urged that his opinions on the great leading principles of National Policy had never been clearly enunciated, nor his qualifications for the highest civil station conclusively demonstrated; and especially that on the great absorbing question respecting the admission of Human Slavery into or its exclusion from the Territories of the Unión just acquired from Mexico, his opinions were not known to accord with those of that great majority of the Whig party which stood firm for Freedom, but were with reason suspected and even confidently claimed to incline the other way. The objections thus raised were strengthened by the refusal of the Convention to pass a resolutionaffirming the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or even to put forth any formal declaration of fundamental Whig principles at all. On these grounds, many Whigs felt constrained for months after the nomination to withhold their support. But by letters subsequently written by Gen. Taylor the doubts of his fidelity to Whig principles and the apprehensions that he would veto any bill which Congress might pass embodying the principle of Freedom in the Territories, were pretty generally dispelled, and a very general concurrence of the party in his support ultimately secured.

We return to the dissenters at Baltimore from the Cass and Butler nomination. In the progress of the Wright and Croswell controversy in this State, a difference of opinion on a great National question had been gradually developed. When, after the victories on the Rio Grande and the simultaneous declaration of War against Mexico, it became evident that an acquisition of Territory would be among the results of that War, the disposition and future institutions of that Territory become objects of general concern. Just as the XXIXth Congress was closing its first or long session, Mr. David Wilmot, a Representative from Pennsylvania, after a hasty consultation with several of his Northern 'Democratic' friends, moved to add to a bill before the House, designed to give the President control of Three Millions of Dollars wherewith to make Peace, a Proviso in the words following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into such Territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said Territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

This Proviso was adopted with little discussion (but not without evoking much feeling) by the House, nearly all the Members from the Free States supporting, while those from the Slave States opposed it. The bill thus amended was sent to the Senate, and was promptly met by Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, with a motion to strike out the Proviso. Mr. Davis of Mass. rose in opposition to this motion, and was speaking against it when word was brought that the House had adjourned without day—the hour of adjournment (noon) having been struck by the House clock, though not yet reached by the Senate's. The bill thus failed for the session, and among the most vociferous mourners over its loss was Gen. Lewis Cass, a Senator from Michigan, who deeply regretted, in repeated conversations, that so fair an opportunity to establish the principle of Freedom in the Territories had been lost.

The next Session witnessed a revival of the bill, and of course of the Proviso; both of which again passed the House, but the latter was now defeated in the Senate—Gen. Cass now ranging himself with its opponents, but in his speech avowing his concurrence in the principle of the Proviso, while he regarded the attempt to establish it as untimely and inauspicious. But soon after the next Congress assembled (Dec. 28, 1847,) the same Gen. Cass addressed an elaborate letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson of Tenn., avowing that a change had taken place in his views, and that he was now opposed to the Proviso altogether, as at best of doubtful constitutionality and at once perilous and useless. This letter was widely circulated, and was doubtless effectual in securing the defeat of the Proviso when the close of the War had removed most of the original grounds of opposition to it. It doubtless exerted an influence also in winning Southern support to Gen. Cass, and thus securing his nomination for President.

Long ere this, however, the Proviso or Free Soil question had become a potent element in the feud which divided the party in New-York.* The Wright or Radical wing had never cordially approved the policy of Annexation, though they had acquiesced in it under the stringency of a party necessity, giving pledges to their followers that the acquisition of Texas should not be permitted to operate as an

unbalanced aggrandizement of the Slave Power. Their votes in Congress had been gained for Annexation, upon a distinct pledge that Mr. Polk would select the mode of effecting it prescribed by Mr. Benton's alternative joint resolution—a pledge falsified by the maneuver of having *Mr. Tyler* make the selection just as he was bidding adieu to power.—Of course the Radicals unanimously and cordially supported the Proviso, and adhered to it throughout, while their adversaries fell away from it. At the Syracuse Convention which rejected Flagg and nominated Hungerford, one of the last acts was the laying on the table by the Hunker majority a resolution proposed by the Barnburners which affirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

When, therefore, a call was issued by an Ohio State Convention of dissenters from both the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations for a more general Convention at Buffalo of all devoted adherents to the Proviso to nominate a National ticket, the 'Barnburners' naturally responded to the call, as did the Liberty party and a large body of Whig dissenters from the support of Gen. Taylor. The Buffalo Convention assembled on the 8th of August, and was imposing alike in numbers, in ability and in character. Nearly or quite all the Free States, with several of the Slave States, were represented. The deliberations of the Convention were continued through three days, were signally harmonious and dignified, and resulted in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts, (son of the late venerated ex-President,) for Vice-President. A series of resolutions were adopted proclaiming the most devoted attachment to the principle of Freedom in the Territories, to the exclusion of Slavery therefrom; declaring in favor of free grants of Public Lands in limited quantities to Actual Settlers; in favor of the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government; of the raising of an adequate Revenue by Duties on Imports, &c. &c.—These Resolutions constitute the Buffalo Platform, which was ably and forcibly commended to the People of the Free States thenceforward to the close of the Presidential canvass, by a number of the ablest and most effective public speakers in the country, and which, we hazard nothing in saying, were commended to the judgment and approval of the People to an extent far beyond what was indicated by the vote for Van Buren and Adams Electors. There is an irresistible tendency in a protracted and engrossing Political contest wherein more than two parties are engaged, to fall away from the weaker into the ranks of the two principal parties. Many thousands who would have preferred the election of Van Buren to that of either of the leading candidates, were constrained ultimately to reason thus—'True, I prefer Van Buren, but my vote will not elect him, while it *may* decide the contest as between Taylor and Cass, and I so greatly prefer one of these to the other that I cannot consent to throw it away.' That this argument did not prevail still more universally is a striking proof of the strength of the Free Soil sentiment throughout the Free States. Only by convincing them that the election of Gen. Cass would not prove detrimental to the cause of Freedom in the Territories, could the great mass of the voters be brought to sustain one or the other.

On the 7th of November, Electors of President were chosen in every State, save that in Massachusetts (where a majority of all the votes is requisite to a choice,) no election was made by the People, but it was well known that the Legislature would choose the Taylor Electors. A decided majority of the Electors so chosen having been nominated and supported by the Whig party as in favor of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, these candidates are already virtually and will soon be actually chosen respectively President and Vice-President, while the Congressional Elections thus far indicate a very decided preponderance of Whigs in the next House of Representatives. The Senate will be more equally divided, probably not more than five majority either way, but no indiscriminate and factious opposition to the new President from a majority of this dignified body need be apprehended.

On the 5th of March, 1849, (the 4th falling on Sunday,) Gen. Taylor will doubtless be inaugurated as President and Mr. Fillmore as Vice-President, and the former will immediately form his Cabinet and enter upon the direction of our National concerns. On the 4th of December following, the XXXIst Congress will assemble to consider and adopt such Legislative measures as the condition of the Country, of its depressed Industry and dilapidated Finances, may render necessary. May the Divine blessing attend their mutual labors; and general thrift, plenty, contentment, happiness, crown their efforts with that true glory which springs not from carnage and desolation but which results from exalted power wisely and unselfishly devoted to the lasting good of Mankind!

EUROPE IN 1848.

THE year now closing, will in all time to come remain an epoch in the History of Europe. Within its compass are included events of more importance to the future than any which have occurred for centuries, and the rapidity with which the entire condition and relative positions of the European nations have been changed, is something for which we find no adequate parallel in the records of any age. The history of the two or three previous years, it is true, demonstrated the existence of the causes which have led to these conclusions, but even those who were most confident of the result, did not dream the crisis was so near at hand.

The first token of the approach of these changes, was given on the first day of the year, though its cause may be traced back to the Amnesty granted by Pius IX. The Milanese, who had never borne the Austrian yoke patiently, toward the end of December, 1847, formed a league by which they bound themselves to abstain entirely from the use of tobacco, after the first of January. This league would have drawn an important source of revenue from the Austrian Government, and in order to break down the growing opposition, Radetsky, the Military Governor of Milan, took measures to bring on a collision between the troops and the people. Cigars were given to the garrison, with directions to smoke them in the public streets, and on the afternoon of the 3d, bands of soldiers, thus provided, traversed the promenades. The people gave vent to their disapprobation in murmurs and hisses; the troops fell upon them, and a massacre commenced, which lasted till midnight. The indignation of the Italians at these barbarities was not confined to Milan. At Brescia, Pavia, and other cities of Lombardy, disturbances occurred, in which persons were killed on both sides. The troubles increased from day to day, and Lombardy was declared by the Government at Vienna to be in a state of insurrection. The army of Radetsky was increased, and on the other hand, the King of Sardinia, whose sympathies were known to be in favor of the Italian cause, called out an additional force of 25,000 men on the 10th of the month, and concentrated his army on the line of the Ticino.

In the meantime, similar movements had taken place in Sicily. The people demanded concessions from the King of Naples, which were not granted. An attempt was made to force them into submission, but the Swiss troops refused to fire on the people, and the Duke of Serra Capriola declined accepting the Viceroyalty, unless he should have power to make the desired reforms. Signs of resistance soon began to show themselves; on the 4th a serious outbreak occurred in Messina, which was followed on the 12th—the time secretly appointed for a general rising—by the descent of the country people upon the garrison at Palermo.—The Cavalry which attacked them, was repulsed with a loss of fifty, and, aided by the citizens, they commenced barricading the town. A Provisional Government was appointed on the 15th, and the troops soon after opened a bombardment, which lasted twenty hours. A temporary suspension of hostilities was procured by the intervention of the Foreign Consuls, but the strife was finally terminated on the 19th by a sanguinary battle, which resulted in the taking of the Bank and Royal Palace by the people, after which the soldiers withdrew and the whole city was surrendered to them. Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and other towns, followed the example of Palermo, and the struggle now commenced in earnest, for the Independence of Sicily.

The news of this Revolution created a great sensation throughout Italy, and hastened the fulfillment of promises which othes Princes had made to the People.—The King of Naples resisted the demands of his subjects for a long time. Roberti, Governor of Naples, and Statello, Commander of the Forts, having refused to obey his command to fire upon the populace, he was brought to terms, and on the 29th a Constitution was proclaimed, based mainly upon the French Charter of 1830. A general rejoicing followed this declaration. Early in February, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had previously given token of his liberal designs, granted a Constitution to his dominions, and the Dukes of Parma and Modena proposed to do the same.

Lombardy, whose example had partly contributed to bring about these changes, was now in turn sustained by them.—Martial law was proclaimed by the Austrian Governor, and the most stringent measures taken to suppress the revolutionary feeling, but without effect. The Municipality of Milan addressed a request to the Government at Vienna, that they should grant a separate jurisdiction to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, that the Government be administered by an Aulic Council, independent of that of Vienna, and that the Austrian *employés* be withdrawn, and the stamp and excise laws abolished. This received no immediate attention, and the troubles increased so rapidly that on the 15th of February the Austrian Government issued a manifesto to the Italians, bidding them remember the fate of Poland, and admonishing them to obedience. The activity of the Liberal party, however, was not in the least diminished, and the Government found it impossible to suppress the manifestations of sympathy with the movements in other quarters. The King of Sardinia proclaimed a Constitution in his dominions on the 8th of February, similar in its features to that of France. The general rejoicing on this occasion was strongly expressed in Milan. The troops of Sardinia continued to increase on the Lombard frontier, and it was now evident that their assistance would not be denied, when the Revolution should openly break out.

At this time, public sentiment was aroused in Paris, by a question involving the right of free assemblages of the people to discuss measures of political reform. The growing oppression of Louis Philippe and his Government had not been able to prevent the rapid spread of liberal principles among the people. As a means of organizing this opposition and enlightening its followers in regard to the character of the desired reforms, the practice of public dinners arose, at which they were freely discussed. These dinners soon grew into "banquets," which were held in Paris and the Provinces, and attended by large numbers of persons.—The health of the King was purposely omitted at many of these, and addresses of a bold and energetic character frequently delivered, reports of which found their way into many of the public journals. It was at length decided on the part of the Government to suppress them, and a stormy discussion on this subject took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th of February. It was again taken up on the 13th, when 100 Deputies of the left, many of whom had already taken part in the banquets, resolved to attend them.

The Reform Banquet of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, which was appointed to be held on the 20th, on a grand scale, gave the Government the occasion they desired. It was forbidden by the Minister of the Interior, and in anticipation of any resistance, the fortifications of Paris were silently inspected and put in order. The Banquet was postponed to the 22d, and in the meantime a body of 250 Deputies, with Odilon Barrot at their head, went to the Minister and declared that his course was illegal. They obtained no satisfaction, however, and after some discussion, it was resolved to abandon the Banquet and impeach the Government. On the 22d the city was filled with troops, between whom and the people there were several collisions, though without bloodshed, and toward night some barricades were erected. A charge of impeachment, signed by 50 Deputies, was handed to the President of the Chamber, but not read.

The next morning, several bodies of the National Guards fraternized with the people. Barricades were again erected on the Boulevards, which were attacked by the troops of the Line and carried with considerable loss. Fighting also took place at other points, and at 3 o'clock the King was constrained to empower Count Molé to form a new Ministry. A temporary pause followed, but toward night the crowd before the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were fired on, and the Revolution began in earnest. The dead bodies were borne along the Boulevards; the night was spent in arming and building barricades, and several companies of the Line having fraternized with the National Guards, the city was next morning in the hands of the people. At 12½ o'clock the Palais Royal was attacked and taken

with great slaughter; at 1 o'clock the abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of the Count of Paris, was announced, but without effect, and immediately afterward the Tuileries was taken and sacked. The King and Queen escaped at the last moment, and after traveling several days in disguise, reached Havre, and went on board an English steamer, which landed them at New-Haven, near Brighton.

The Duchess of Orleans appeared before the Deputies with her sons, accompanied by the Princes, but the Regency was refused, and the victorious mob having invaded the Chamber, they were obliged to fly. After a scene of indescribable tumult, the people agreed that Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Marie and Cremieux should constitute a Provisional Government, with Marrast, Pagnerre, Ferdinand Flocon and Albert as Secretaries. The announcement of these names was received with loud cries of *Vive la République!* and the Assembly then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where, after a sitting of two days and nights, surrounded by an armed and threatening mob, the Republic was finally proclaimed by Lamartine. This was followed on the 27th by the opening of the National Workshops for those who were without work, and a decree for a National Assembly of 900 Representatives, elected by universal suffrage, to meet on the 9th of April. The Chambers of the Peers and Deputies were dissolved; the emancipation of Slaves in all French Colonies proclaimed; the Liberty of the Press established; with many other reforms of nearly equal importance. The Republic gained strength with every day, and those factions which had held aloof from it in the commencement, soon found it advisable to pronounce in its favor.

The effect of this startling and unexpected Revolution was tremendous: its rebound came back from nearly every capital in Europe. The Italians, seeing a war with Austria inevitably at hand, prepared to face it with a confident courage; the Irish and Scotch celebrated the news with enthusiastic public demonstrations, and especially in the former country, the spirit of opposition to British rule rose to an alarming hight. Meetings of the Old and Young Ireland parties were held almost nightly, addressed by John Mitchel, W. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher and others, and the *United Irishman*, the organ of the Young Ireland or Physical Force party, was filled with articles on the subject of defence and military discipline. The popular leaders openly avowed their determination to push matters to the last extremity in case their hopes of a Repeal of the Union should be frustrated. Without preventing by force the assemblages of the people, the British Government opposed them in every way, and all the military strength which could be spared from other points, was ordered to Dublin and the disturbed districts. Ireland thus wavered for a time in that position, where a slight preponderance would have turned the balance either way.

Germany was ripe for a change, and the effect of a newly-created Republic of France was instantaneously manifested. The people rose up everywhere, and again demanded those reforms which had been so long promised and withheld. Their call was this time stern and peremptory, and their Kings and Princes found it convenient to listen. The first concessions were made by the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on the 29th of February, granted his people Freedom of the Press, a National Guard, Trial by Jury, and the Right of Public Assembly. On the same day, the Canton of Neufchatel, which had previously had some misunderstanding with the Swiss Diet, declared itself an Independent Republic. The Elector of Hesse Cassel, after a stubborn resistance to the wishes of his people, was besieged in his palace on the first of March, and obliged to grant the desired reforms. On the 2d the King of Wirtemberg proclaimed Liberty of the Press, which was also promised to the people by the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke of Nassau followed on the 4th by conceding the usual reforms, and the King of Bavaria on the 6th, after a violent tumult which lasted two days.

The citizens of the two great German Capitals, emboldened by the changes in other quarters, now assumed a firmer attitude toward their Governments, and pressed their demands with urgency.—They received no satisfactory reply, and an insurrection broke out simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin, on the 13th of March. In Vienna, a body of 2,000 Students, with the officers of the University, marched to the Palace to demand Freedom of the Press. Refusing to retire at the command of the Archduke Adalbert, they were fired upon, and several killed. Having been joined by 20,000 of the populace, they attacked the soldiers, captured some cannon, and barricaded the city. The fight lasted till night, terminating in the triumph of the People, and the granting of all their demands. The Villa of Prince Metternich was destroyed, and that Minister was obliged to flee from Austria.

In Berlin, an outbreak took place on the 13th, followed, on the 15th, by barricades and a fight between the citizens and soldiers. The King retired to Potsdam, but returned on the morning of the 18th, and issued a decree granting the usual liberal measures. A collision with the troops was again brought on, resulting in a bloody struggle, which lasted 18 hours. Order was finally restored, but the dead bodies were carried in solemn procession to the King, who was obliged to stand uncovered before them. The Ministry having been changed, immediate measures were taken to call together a Constitutional Assembly, elected by the people.—Similar revolts took place in Magdeburg, Halle and Erfurt.

Up to this time Lombardy had remained in a highly inflamed and unsettled state. On the 18th, the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation at Milan, promising to grant a Constitution. Cassati, the chief Magistrate, immediately hoisted the Italian tricolor, and a battle ensued, which lasted till the 23d, when the army of Radetsky retreated to Mantua, and Charles Albert entered the city at the head of the Piedmontese troops. At the same time this Monarch declared war against Austria. On the 1st of April he was in possession of Lodi, and, gradually advancing with his army, threw up a line of fortifications between Parma and Piacenza, while Radetsky invested Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. Parma took advantage of this state of affairs, to force a liberal Constitution from its Duke, and in Modena a Provisional Government was declared.

The King of Bavaria abdicated his throne on the 22d of the month, in favor of his son, Maximilian II. Four days afterward, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein declared themselves free of allegiance to Denmark, and were insured of the protection of Prussia. In Ireland, as a means of checking the revolutionary spirit, the Government caused the arrest of O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher on the 22d of March, on a charge of sedition.—These proceedings created a great excitement among the people, who in many districts were in a starving and desperate condition. The greatest anxiety at this time, however, was felt in regard to the Chartists' movement in England. Their meetings had been revived, and a system of organization adopted, which excited great alarm. The 10th of April was fixed upon for the presentation of their monster petition to Parliament, and in anticipation of an outbreak, upward of 50,000 Special Constables were enrolled and large bodies of troops held in readiness. But the meeting on Kennington Common proved a failure in point of numbers and sentiment, and the petition was presented without violence. The objects of the movement were comprised in the following six points: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. No property qualification; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.

The French Republic was not inactive during these occurrences. The Provisional Government labored hard to mold the convulsed elements of France into their new form, yet, on account of physical difficulties, the election of Representatives was necessarily postponed till the 23d of April, and the opening of the Assembly to the 4th of May. Large demonstrations of the people were constantly held, and the Deputations of Irish, Poles and Italians, who demanded assistance from the Provisional Government, considerably embarrassed its operations, yet the country was preserved from serious difficulty by the admirable line of policy adopted by Lamartine. There were also dissensions in the Government concerning the Organization of Labor, and on the 16th of April Paris was so violently agitated on this subject, that the rappel was beaten and the National Guard called out. Nevertheless, the elections passed over without serious disturbance, and on the 4th of May the National Assembly, about 800 in number, met together in Paris, and commenced the labor of organizing a Constitution, Lamartine, Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, and Ledru-Rollin, having been elected as an Executive Council, to administer the Government.—The disturbances occasioned by the design of the Council to abolish the National Workshops, and other causes, increased nevertheless, and on the 15th of May the National Assembly was invaded by a large body of rioters headed by Barbès, Blanqui, and others. The Assembly was declared to be dissolved, and the mob proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to form a new Provisional Government, where they were surrounded by the National Guard and arrested. This was the second crisis in the history of the Republic.

In Italy, the army of Charles Albert, augmented by troops from all parts of Italy, continued to gain advantages over the Austrian forces. By the 28th of April it had broken the Austrian line in three places and advanced to Vallegio; on the 4th of May the King crossed the Adige, and on the 18th commenced the siege of Peschiera. Gen. Nugent, whose forces had threatened Venice, now effected a

junction with Radetsky, and Vicenza was attacked, but without success. A grand battle between the united armies took place at Goito on the 29th, and the Italians were victorious. Peschiera surrendered the following day. On the 9th of June Lombardy was united to Piedmont by a popular vote of 561,002 to 681. The other portions of Italy were nearly equally agitated. Sicily declared herself independent on the 13th of April, and the Neapolitan fleet immediately commenced the bombardment of Messina. A most imminent riot broke out in Rome on the 1st of May, which resulted in the establishment of a popular Ministry.

Scarcely any part of Europe had by this time escaped the effect of these great Revolutions. In Posen a fierce and sanguinary warfare was carried on between the forces of Mierolawski, the Polish leader, and the German troops. Hungary and Bohemia were on the point of open rebellion against Austria; the Ban of Croatia summoned a Diet of the Sclavonic nations, and the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the Danube, forced their rulers to fly, and appointed a Provisional Government. The war between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein was prosecuted with changing advantages, but the blockade of the German ports by Denmark rendered this quarrel very burdensome to Prussia.

The condition of Ireland grew more exciting and momentous. John Mitchel, from his cell in Newgate, continued to write his bold and defiant epistles to Lord Clarendon, which were published in the *United Irishman*. The organization, arming and drilling of clubs was carried on diligently in secret, and the population of the Southern Provinces was ready at any moment to break out in open rebellion.—The Irish Confederation addressed the friends of Ireland in America for assistance in prosecuting the struggle. On the 5th of May a union took place between the Confederation and the Repeal Association, and thenceforth a Revolution was considered almost inevitable. The trials of Smith O'Brien and Meagher for sedition took place about the middle of May, but the Juries could not agree upon a verdict. On the 27th, John Mitchel was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. He was immediately put on board of a war steamer for Bermuda. The country continued in a highly excited state through the month of June and July. The papers devoted to the Irish cause were one by one suppressed; small collisions took place between the peasantry and the police, and many of the leaders of the Rebellion were arrested and imprisoned. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, Doheny, and others, resisted the warrant of arrest and took refuge in the mountains of Waterford. The headquarters of the Rebellion was on the mountain of Slievenamon, in the neighborhood of which a camp of three or four thousand troops, under the command of Gen. McDonald, was formed. Toward the end of July, the state of the country became very imminent, and the Government took every possible measure of precaution and defence, in momentary expectation of an outbreak. Lord Hardinge was called to the command of the forces in Ireland. The City of Dublin, and the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, &c., were declared under martial law, and on the 29th of July a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, offering £500 for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien, and £300 each for Meagher, Dillon, O'Reilly and Doheny.—On the same day a body of the constabulary, under the command of Inspector Trant, attempted to arrest Smith O'Brien at Ballingarry, when a skirmish ensued, in which several persons were killed.—Riots also broke out at Kilkenny, Clonmel, and other places in the insurgent Districts, but no important conflict took place, the influence of the Clergy having contributed greatly to prevent a complete union of the Irish. Many of the leaders escaped to France and America, and on the 5th of August Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station of Thurles. Meagher was soon afterward taken, but the insurrection was not finally subdued until the latter part of September. The State Trials, which opened at Clonmel in the early part of October, have since resulted in the conviction of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donoghue and McManus, for high treason, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon them; but as a fiat on a writ of error has been granted by the Attorney-General, there is a probability of their obtaining a new trial.

In France, after the insurrectionary attempt of May 15 had been overcome, the dangerous position of the Government was by no means ended. The thousands of workmen who were employed in the National Workshops, seeing that they would soon be without regular means of support, furnished ready material for the designs of those parties who aspired to the ascendancy. For more than a month the city remained in a disturbed and anxious state, which increased from day to day, until the 22d of June, when opportunity

was given for the long-gathering storm to find vent, by the draughting of 3,000 operatives to the Provinces. These men returned—and large numbers of others joining with them, the eastern portion of the city was barricaded during the night and next day, so that by the morning of the 24th about 40,000 insurgents were armed for a struggle, protected by formidable defences. The National Guards were repulsed on the evening of the 23d in attempting to force a barricade. The executive authority was confided to Gen. Cavaignac by the Council, and the Assembly appointed him Military Dictator on the 24th, and declared Paris in a state of siege. The bombardment of the barricades was commenced on the same day. On the 25th, after terrible conflicts at the Pantheon and the Clos St. Lazare, the insurrection was quelled on the left bank of the Seine, the Archbishop of Paris having been killed in endeavoring to mediate between the opposing parties. The insurgents were finally subdued on the 26th, after great slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and at the Clos St. Lazare.—Four Representatives and seven Generals were killed in the battle; the number of dead is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. About 8,000 persons were taken prisoners.

The Executive Power was confided to Gen. Cavaignac, upon his resignation of the Dictatorship, and he has since continued to exercise it. The country has been at times seriously disturbed, principally through the endeavors of the Legitimists and Bonapartists to advance the interests of their leaders. The Legitimist riots were mainly confined to the South of France, where the support of the people was relied on. The National Guard, however, proved true to the Republic, and the attempts were soon quelled. A great deal of apprehension was felt, on account of the election of Prince Louis Bonaparte to fill one of the vacancies in the National Assembly, and the Government prepared itself to subdue any violent demonstration. The crisis passed over, nevertheless, without disturbance, and the Prince quietly took his seat in the Assembly.—The measures of Cavaignac, in suppressing a number of the journals belonging to the Legitimists and Bonapartists, and in prolonging a state of siege, drew upon him much censure, and his situation was for a time not without danger. The report of the Commission of Inquiry concerning the Insurrections having been laid before the Assembly by M. Bauchard, that body decided on the 26th of August to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière for complicity in those movements. These men immediately made their escape to London.

The condition of France has since been comparatively tranquil. The discussion upon the Constitution was hastened by the Assembly, and the entire instrument was completed by the end of October.—The 10th of December was appointed for the first Presidential Election, and public attention is, at this writing, taken up by the claims of the various candidates for the office. The main struggle will lie between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, and there is much reason to believe that the latter will be chosen.

Turning back to Charles Albert, whom we left in his victorious march against the army of Radetsky, we are obliged to change the character of our record. On the 10th of June the Austrians appeared before Vicenza, which capitulated after a bombardment of 18 hours. Padua surrendered on the 15th, Palma Nuova on the 25th, and notwithstanding partial victories gained by the Piedmontese at Rivalta and Rivoli, their course was completely checked. A month passed without any decisive action having taken place, but toward the end of July the Austrian army, reinforced by fresh troops, drove the forces of Charles Albert, after a series of severe engagements, beyond the line of the Mincio.—Following up his advantage, Radetsky besieged Milan, which city capitulated on the 4th of August. The Sardinians, retreating constantly before the Austrians, reached the frontier after great losses, and by the 9th of August Lombardy was reoccupied by its old rulers. The loss of the Austrians was set down at 2,700, and that of the Italians at 2,500; but the actual number who perished from their wounds and from sickness, must have been much greater. An Armistice of eight weeks was immediately negotiated, to give time for mediation. England and France united to settle the question of Italian independence, and within a short time the central power at Frankfort has also offered its interposition. The Armistice has been renewed from time to time, and the terms which it is stated will be finally accepted, are, that Lombardy shall continue an Austrian province, yet with a separate legislature, and that she shall at the same time be represented in the Italian General Diet.

The condition of Rome, Naples and Sicily has not materially changed since the expulsion of the Neapolitan troops from the latter country. Calabria was for some time in a state of insurrection; a Provisional Government was appointed by

the people, and the Government was menaced so threateningly that the King sent his treasures to a vessel of war in the harbor, and held himself in readiness to fly at any moment. This disturbance finally subsided, and at our last advices from Naples there was some prospect of a settlement with Sicily, on the basis of the Constitution of 1812, being successfully accomplished.

The theatre of Revolutions, since the suppression of the June Insurrection in Paris, and the unsuccessful termination of the Irish Rebellion, has been transferred to Central and Eastern Europe and the movements which are going on in Germany and among the Sclavonic nations, continue to excite a deep and universal interest. The Federative Diet of Germany, which met on the last day of March, gave place on the 18th of May to the German Parliament, whose members were elected by the people, according to a regular system of Representation. This body, constituting a Central Power, and possessing a controlling influence over the nations which constituted the Union, resolved to commit the chief executive authority to a Regent, elected by its members. The choice fell upon the Arch-Duke John of Austria, who was installed at Frankfort, as Regent of the Empire, on the 12th of July. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the acknowledgment of his authority in Prussia and Hanover, but the matter was finally settled by compromise. Another source of trouble was the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark on the 10th of July. The opposition to its ratification by the Central Power was so great, that the Ministry resigned, and the Regent had great difficulty in finding substitutes. The measure was finally ratified on the 17th of September, by a bare majority, and the opposition among the liberal members and the populace of Frankfort and the neighboring cities was so great, that the next day a large body of people collected before the gates, and penetrating the city, began to erect barricades. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and after two hours' cannonade the insurgents were beaten. Order was speedily restored, but the struggle cost the lives of Prince Lychnowsky and Von Auerswald.

In Austria, after the successful issue of the Vienna Revolution, the hostility between the two parties continued to agitate the country. The fierce civil war raging between the Croatian and Hungarian provinces was favorable to the hopes of the liberal party, and its opposition to the Government rose to such a pitch that on the 18th of May the Emperor left the Capital and established himself at Innspruck in the Tyrol. A revolt broke out in Prague on the 12th of July, between the people and the soldiery commanded by Prince Windischgrätz, which continued three days, and was only quelled by the bombardment of the city. Communications passed between the Austrian Diet and the Emperor, which resulted in his return to Vienna on the 12th of August. The measures adopted by the Government proved unsatisfactory, and the capital was far from remaining tranquil. No serious disturbance occurred, however, until the 6th of October, when an order of the Emperor was issued to march several bodies of soldiers against the Hungarians. The National Guards joined with the people to prevent their departure; the troops fraternized with them, and a battle commenced, which raged fiercely the whole day and night, until the morning of the 7th, when the Arsenal, which was strongly garrisoned, surrendered, and the city was in possession of the people. Latour, Minister of War, was seized by the mob and murdered, during the fight. The Emperor fled to Olmutz, while his army, commanded by Gen. Auersperg, encamped near the city. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, advanced with his forces to aid the former; and Windischgrätz, with another army, afterwards joined them. Vienna being thus surrounded, an attempt was made to come to terms. This failed, however, and the bombardment of the city by the combined armies commenced on the 28th of October. After a great deal of severe and desperate fighting at the gates, and the defeat of a portion of the Hungarian army which had marched to the assistance of the besieged, the people were finally overcome, and the city capitulated on the 30th.

The government of Windischgratz has thus far been signalized by tyrannous and bloody acts. Robert Blum, a Deputy of the Frankfort Diet, and Messenhauser, Commander of the National Guard, have been secretly tried and executed by his order, and the conquered citizens are still treated with great severity. An army has been organized for the war with Hungary, but its operations are now suspended by the season. Russia is concentrating her troops on the Hungarian frontier. Such is the present aspect of Eastern Europe.

The principles which are involved in these Revolutionary movements have been silently developing for years. The final issue is not doubtful, but the intervening struggle must necessarily be long and severe.

December 24, 1848.

THE EXECUTIVE ELECT.

(March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1853.)

President.—ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

Major General Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784, and is in his 65th year. John Taylor of Caroline, Zachary Taylor, and several other eminent citizens of the Union, are descendants of James Taylor, who emigrated from England to Virginia, toward the close of the 17th century.

Vice-President.—MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York

Mr. Fillmore is the son of a New-England Farmer, who settled at Summer Hill, Cayuga County. toward the close of the 18th century, where the Vice-President elect, who is a distinguished lawyer, was born on the 7th of January, 1800.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—[Incomplete.]

Assembles Dec. 3, 1849; Expires March 3, 1851.

When this Almanac went to press last December, only 138 members of the House of Representatives had been chosen; 93 remained to be elected from Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Massachusetts.—Only 45 Senators are as yet chosen, some of whom are but temporarily appointed by Governors of States. We annex a list of the returns.

EXPLANATIONS.—Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; independents in SMALL CAPS; (A. R.) antirent; (F. S.) free soil; (*) Taylor men The figures denote Congressional Districts; the seats thus marked (†) will probably be contested.

SENATE—61 *Members.*

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick;
ARKANSAS.—Wm. K. Sebastian; Solon Borland.
CONNECTICUT.—*R. S. Baldwin; Truman Smith.*
DELAWARE.—*Jno. M. Clayton; Presley Spruance.*
FLORIDA.—David Levy Yulee; *Jackson Morton.*
GEORGIA.—*John M. Berrien; Wm. C. Dawson.*
INDIANA.—Jesse D. Bright; James Whitcomb.
ILLINOIS.—Stephen A. Douglass; Jas. Shields.
IOWA.—Augustus C. Dodge; Geo. W. Jones.
KENTUCKY.—*Joseph R. Underwood; Henry Clay*
LOUISIANA.—Solomon U. Downs; Pierre Soulé.
MAINE.—Hannibal Hamlin; Jas. W. Bradbury.
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Daniel Webster; John Davis.*
MARYLAND.—*Reverdy Johnson; James A. Pearce.*
MISSISSIPPI.—Jefferson Davis; Henry S. Foote.
MICHIGAN.—Lewis Cass; Alpheus Felch.
MISSOURI.—Thos. H. Benton; D. R. Atchison.
N. HAMP.—J. P. HALE, (F. S.); Moses Norris.
NEW-YORK.—Daniel S. Dickinson;
N. JERSEY.—*Wm. L. Dayton; Jacob. W. Miller*
N. CAROLINA.—*W. P. Mangum; G. E. Badger.*
OHIO.—*Thomas Corwin,*
PENNSYLVANIA.—Daniel Sturgeon; *Jas. Cooper.*
RHODE ISLAND.—*Albert C. Greene; J. H. Clarke.*
SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. C. Calhoun; A. P. Butler.
TENNESSEE.—Hopkins L. Turney; *John Bell.*
TEXAS.—Thomas J. Rusk; Samuel Houston.
VERMONT.—*Samuel S. Phelps; William Upham.*
VIRGINIA.—J. M. Mason; Rob't. M. T. Hunter.
WISCONSIN.—Henry Dodge; Isaac P. Walker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

231 *Members.*

ARKANSAS.—1, Robert W. Johnson.
DELAWARE.—1, *John W. Houston.*
FLORIDA.—1, *E. C. Cabell.*
GEORGIA.—1, *Thomas B. King;* 2, M. J. Welborn; 3, *Allen F. Owen;* 4, H A. Haralson; 5, Thos. C. Hackett; 6, Howell Cobb; 7, *Alexander H. Stephens;* 8, *Robert Toombs.*
ILLINOIS.—1, W H. Bissell; 2, Jno. A. McClernand; 3, Thomas R. Young; 4, Jno Wentworth; 5, William A. Richardson; 6, *Edward D. Baker;* 7, Thomas L. Harris.
IOWA.—1, †Wm. Thompson; 2, Sheph'd Leffler.
MAINE.—1, Elbridge Gerry; 2, Nathan'l S. Littlefield; 3, *John Otis;* 4, *Rufus K. Goodenow;* 5, Cullen Sawtelle; 6, Charles Stetson; 7, Thomas J. D Fuller.
MASSACHUSETTS.—1. *Robt. C. Winthrop;* 2, *D. P. King;* 3, *James H. Duncan;* 4, *Chas. Allen,* (F. S.); 6, *Geo. Ashmun;* 7, *Julius Rockwell;* 8, *Hor. Mann,* (F. S.); 9, *Orin Fowler:* 10, *Joseph Grinnell.*
MICHIGAN.—A. W. Buel; 2, *William Sprague,* (F.S.); 3, K. S. Bingham.
MISSOURI.—1, Jas. B. Bowlin; 2, William V. N. Bay; 3, James S. Green; 4, Willard P. Hall; 5, John S. Phelps.
NEW-YORK.—1. *John A. King;* 2, *Dav. A. Bokee;* 3, *J. Phillips Phœnix;* 4, *Walter Underhill;* 5, *Geo. Briggs;* 6, *James Brooks;* 7, *William Nelson;* 8, *R. Halloway;* 9. *Thomas McKissock;* 10, *Herman D. Gould;* 11, *P. H. Sylvester;* 12, *Gideon O. Reynolds,* (A.R.); 13, *John L. Schoolcraft;* 14, *George R. Andrews;* 15, *J. R. Thurman;* 16, *Hugh White;* 17, *H. P. Alexander;* 18, Preston King, (F. S.); 19, *Charles E. Clarke;* 20, *O. B. Mattison;* 21, Hiram Walden; 22, *Henry Bennett;* 23, *William Duer;* 24, *Daniel Gott;* 25, *Harmon S. Conger;* 26, *W. T. Jackson;* 27, *W. A. Sackett;* 28, *A. M. Schermerhorn;* 29, *Robert L. Rose;* 30, *David Rumsey;* 31, *E. Risley;* 32, *E G. Spaulding;* 33, *Harvey Putnam;* 34, *Lorenzo Burrows.*
NEW-JERSEY.—1, *Andrew K. Hay;* 2, *Wm. A. Newell;* 3, Isaac Wildrick; 4, *John Van Dyke;* 5, *James G. King.*
OHIO.—1, David T. Disney; 2, *L. D. Campbell,* (F.S.); 3, *R. C. Schenck;* 4, *Moses B. Corwin;* 5, Emery D. Potter; 6, Rodolphus Dickinson; 7, Jonathan D. Morris; 8, *John L. Taylor;* 9, Edson B. Olds; 10, Charles Sweetzer; 11, John K. Miller; 12, *Samuel F. Vinton;* 13, W. A. Whittlesey; 14, *Nathan Evans;* 15, *Wm. F. Hunter,* (F. S.); 16, Moses Hoagland; 17, Joseph Cable; 18, David K. Carter; 19. *John Crowell,* (F. S.); 20, *Jos. R. Giddings,* (F.S.); 21, *Jos. M. Root,* (F.S.)
PENNSYLVANIA.—1, LEWIS C. LEVIN; 2, *Joseph R. Chandler;* 3, *Henry D. Moore;* 4, †John Robbins, Jr.; 5, *John Freedley;* 6, Thomas Ross; 7, *Jesse C. Dickey;* 8, *Thaddeus Stevens;* 9, William Strong; 10, M. M Dimmick; 11, *Chester Butler;* 12, David Wilmot, (F. S.); 13, *Joseph Casey;* 14, *Charles W. Pitman;* 15, *Henry Nes;* 16, James X. McLanahan; 17, *Samuel Calvin;* 18, *A. Jackson Ogle;* 19, Job Mann; 20, *R. R. Reed;* 21, *Moses Hampton;* 22, *John W. Howe,* (F.S. W.); 23, James Thompson; 24, Alfred Gilmore.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—1. Daniel Wallace; 2, *J. L. Orr; 3, J. A. Woodward; 4, John McQueen; 5, A Burt; 6, *Isaac E. Holmes; 7, W. F. Colcock.
VERMONT.—1, *William Henry;* 2, *Wm. Hebard;* 3, *George P. Marsh;* 4, L. B. Peck
WISCONSIN.—1, CHARLES DURKEE, (F. S.); 2, *Orsamus Cole;* 3, James D. Doty.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1848.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES K. POLK* of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS† of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*.... " 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY of New-York, *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 6,000
ISAAC TOUCEY of Connecticut, *Attorney-General*..... " 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*..... " 6,000

XXXth CONGRESS.

Assembled Dec. 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849; The 2d Session commenced, Monday, Dec. 4, 1848.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, *President*.

[Whigs in *Italics;* Locos in Roman; Free Soil in SMALL CAPS. Before each Senator's name is the year when his term closes, and after his name the State in which he was born, where known. The wages paid to each Senator who attended, was $2,021 for the first, and $696 for the second session of the XXIXth Congress.]

ALABAMA.

Term expires. Native State.
1849..Wm. Rufus King.....——
1853..Benjamin Fitzpatrick..——
Arthur P. Bagby, late Senator (native of Va.) sent Minister to Russia; outfit $9,000; salary $9,000. Mileage of two Senators, XXIXth Cong. $1,744 and $1,920.

ARKANSAS.

1849..Solon Borland.....Ten.
1853..W. K. Sebastian.....Ten.
Ambrose H. Sevier, late Senator (native of Ten.) sent Commissioner to Mexico; salary and outfit $18,000. Mileage of two Senators, XXIXth Cong. $3,520 and $3,400.

CONNECTICUT.

1849..John M. Niles.....Con.
1851..*Roger S. Baldwin*.....Con.
Mileage of two Senators, last Congress, $600 and $640.

DELAWARE.

1851..*John M. Clayton*.....Del.
1853..*Presley Spruance*.....Del.
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong. $192 each.

FLORIDA.

1849..Jas. D. Westcott, Jr...N.J.
1851..David Levy Yulee....W.I.
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong. $1,363 and $2,381. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Westcott.

GEORGIA.

1849..Herschell V. Johnson..Ga.
1853..*John McP. Berrien*.....N.J.
Mileage, two Senators, last Congress, $1,664 and $1,316. *Wm. C. Dawson* is elected for six years from 4th of March, 1849.

ILLINOIS.

1849..Sidney Breese.....N.Y.
1853..Stephen A. Douglass.‡N.Y.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $2,672 and $2,712.

INDIANA.

1849..Edward A. Hannegan...O.
1851..Jesse D. Bright.....Ky.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $2,563 and $1,489.

IOWA.

Term expires. Native State.
[New State. First Senators.]

KENTUCKY.

1849..*Thomas Metcalf*.....——
1853..*Joseph R. Underwood*...Va.
Mr. Metcalf succeeds Mr. Crittenden, elected Governor of Kentucky. Mileage, two Senators, XXIXth Cong. $1,280 each.

LOUISIANA.

1849..*Henry Johnson*.....——
1853..Solomon U. Downs..Ten.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Cong. $3,766 and $4,149. Pierre Soulé, (France,) elected for six years from 3d March, 1849.

MAINE.

1851..Hannibal Hamlin.....Me.
1853..James W. Bradbury...Me.
[Mr. Hamlin succeeds the late Mr. Fairfield. Mileage, 2 Senators, last Cong. $960 and $1,088.]

MARYLAND.

1849..*James A. Pearce*.....Va.
1851..*Reverdy Johnson*.....Md.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $67 and $203. Pearce is reelected for six years from 3d March, 1849.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1851..*Daniel Webster*.....N.H.
1853..*John Davis*.....Ms.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $704 and $848.

MICHIGAN.

1851..Thomas Fitzgerald....——
1853..Alpheus Felch.....Vt.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $1,729 and $1,863.

MISSISSIPPI.

1851..Jefferson Davis.....Ky
1853..Henry Stuart Foote....——
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $3,328 and $3,488.

MISSOURI.

1849..David R. Atchison.....Ky.
1851..Thomas H. Benton....N.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $2,672 and $3,392.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Term expires. Native State.
1849..Charles G. Atherton..N.H
1853..JOHN P. HALE.....N.H.
Mileage, 2 Senators, previous Congress, $864 and $——. Moses Norris, Jr. is elected for six years from March 3, 1849.

NEW-JERSEY.

1851..*William L. Dayton*....N.J.
1853..*Jacob W. Miller*.....N.J.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $329 and $451.

NEW-YORK

1849..JOHN A. DIX.....N.H.
1851..Daniel S. Dickinson...Con.
General Dix was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of New-York. Mileage, 2 Senators, last Congress, $640 and $921.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1849..*George E. Badger*.....N.C.
1853..*Willie P. Mangum*.....N.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, last Congress, $460 and $512

OHIO.

1849..William Allen.....N.C.
1851..*Thomas Corwin*.....Ky.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $766 and $1,146. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Allen, for six years from March 3, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1849..Simon Cameron.....Pa.
1851..Daniel Sturgeon.....Pa.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $268 and $480. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Cameron, after 3d March, 1849.

RHODE ISLAND.

1851..*Albert C. Greene*.....R.I.
1853..*John H. Clarke*.....R.I.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $720 each.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1849..A. P. Butler.....S.C.
1853..John C. Calhoun.....S.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, $1,128 and $1,476

* A native of North Carolina.
‡ But entered in Blue-Book, 1845 as a native of Vermont.
† A native of Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE.

Term expires. Native State.
1851..Hopkins L. Turney...Ten.
1853..*John Bell*.....Ten.
[Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, $1,536 and $1,736.]

TEXAS.

1851..Thomas J. Rusk.....——
1853..Samuel Houston.....Ten.
Mileage—Samuel Houston per

TEXAS—(Continued.)

Term expires. Native State.
session, $2,496, or $4,992 for his traveling charges during a Cong. Mr. Rusk, $4,694 for 2 sessions.

VERMONT.

1849..*William Upham*.....Ms.
1851..*Samuel S. Phelps*.....Con
[Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, $348 and $960.]

VIRGINIA.

Term expires. Native State.
1851..James M. Mason.....Va.
1853..R. M. T. Hunter.....Va.
[Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $264 and $358.]

WISCONSIN.

1849..Isaac P Walker.....——
1851..Henry Dodge.....Ia.
[Mileage—not known.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, Speaker.

[Whigs in *Italics;* Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. After each member's name is placed that of his native state or country. In the XXIXth Congress, every member, eighteen excepted, received for wages $2,024, during the first session, and $696 for wages, were paid to those present during the second session. Speaker Davis's wages, during both sessions, amounted to $4,948 and $1,392.

Each member of Congress receives $8 for every twenty miles he travels between Washington and his own residence, both coming and going. The mileage paid to a number of the members of the XXIXth Congress is stated below, and those conversant with the routes, can judge whether the compensation is an equitable one.

Speaker Winthrop was elected on the third ballot, thus: Members present 218; for Winthrop 110; Boyd 64; McClelland 14; McClernand 8; others 22.]

ALABAMA.

Dist. Members. Native State.
1..*John Gayle*.....Ala.
2..*Henry W. Hilliard*.....N.C.
3..Sampson W. Harris.....Ga.
4..William M. Inge.....N.C.
5..George S. Houston.....Ten.
6..W. R. W. Cobb.....Ten.
7..F. W. Bowdon.....S.C.
Mileage—Dargin 2 sess. $2,063; Chapman 2 do. $2,080.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson.....Ky.
Mileage—Yell one ses. $1,768. Johnson is elected to the XXXIst Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

1..*James Dixon*.....Con.
2..*Samuel D. Hubbard*.....Con.
3..*John A. Rockwell*.....Con.
4..*Truman Smith*.....Con.
Mileage—Dixon 1 ses. $300.

DELAWARE.

John W. Houston.....Del.
Mileage—ses. $160.

FLORIDA.

Edward C. Cabell.....Va.
Mileage—Brockenborough per ses. $944.—*Cabell* is reëlected.

GEORGIA.

1..*Thomas B. King*.....Ms.
2..Alfred Iverson.....Ga.
3..*John W. Jones*.....Md.
4..Hugh A. Haralson.....Ga.
5..John H. Lumpkin.....Ga.
6..Howell Cobb.....Ga.
7..*Alexander H. Stephens*....Ga.
8..*Robert Toombs*.....Ga.
Mileage—Jones 2d ses. $787; Toombs $612.—[Members of the XXXIst Cong. *King*, Haralson, Cobb, *Stephens, Toombs*, reëlected with—2. M. J. Welborn; 3. *Allen F. Owen;* 5. Thos. C. Hackett.]

ILLINOIS.

1..Robert Smith.....N.H.
2..John A. McClernand.....Ill.
3..Orlando B. Ficklin.....Ky.
4..John Wentworth.....N.H.
5..Wm. A. Richardson.....Ky.
6..Thomas J. Turner.....Ohio.
7..*Abraham Lincoln*.....Ky.

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)

Dist. Members. Native State.
Mileage—Hoge 2 sess. $3,034; Douglass 2 sess. $2,564; Wentworth, each session, $1,445. McClernand, Wentworth and Richardson, reëlected, to XXXIst Congress, with—1. Wm. H. Bissell; 3. T. R. Young; 6. *Edward D. Baker;* 7. Thos. L. Harris.]

INDIANA.

1..*Elisha Embree*.....Ky.
2..Thomas J. Henley.....Ia.
3..John L. Robinson.....Ia.
4..*Caleb B. Smith*.....Ms.
5..William W. Wick.....Pa.
6..*George G. Dunn*.....Ky.
7..*Richard W. Thompson*....Va.
8..John Pettit.....N.Y.
9..Chas. W. Cathcart..Madeira.
10..William Rockhill.....N.J.
Mileage—Cathcart 1 ses. $1,456; Owen, each ses. $393.

IOWA.

1..William Thompson.....Pa.
2..Shepherd Leffler.....——
Mileage per session—Dodge $1,354; Leffler $1,440. Thompson and Leffler are elected to XXXIst Congress.

KENTUCKY.

1..Linn Boyd.....Ten.
2..Samuel O. Peyton.....Ky.
3..Beverly L. Clark.....Va.
4..*Aylett Buckner*.....Ky.
5..*John B. Thompson*.....Ky.
6..*Green Adams*.....Ky.
7..*Garnett Duncan*.....Ky.
8..*Charles S. Morehead*.....Ky.
9..Richard French.....Ky.
10..*John P. Gaines*.....——
Mileage each session—Boyd $1,040; Trumbo $572.

LOUISIANA.

1..Emile La Sere.....La.
2..*B. G. Thibodeaux*.....La.
3..J. M. Harmanson.....Va.
4..Isaac E. Morse.....La.
Mileage each ses.—Harmanson $1,840; Thibodeaux $1,944.

MAINE.

1..David Hammons.....Me.
2..Asa W. H. Clapp.....Me.

MAINE—(Continued.)

Dist. Members. Native State.
3..*Hiram Belcher*.....Me.
4..Franklin Clark.....Me.
5..Ephraim K. Smart.....Me.
6..James S. Wiley.....Me.
7..Hezekiah Williams.....Vt.
Mileage each session—Hamlin $575. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—1. Elbridge Gerry; 2. N. S. Littlefield; 3. *John Otis*; 4. *R. K. Goodenow*; 5. C Sawtelle; 6 Charles Stetson; 7. Thos. J. Fuller; all new members.]

MARYLAND.

1..*John G. Chapman*.....Md
2..*J. Dixon Roman*.....Md
3..T. Watkins Ligon.....Va
4..Robert M. McLane.....Del
5..*Alexander Evans*.....Md
6..*John W. Crisfield*.....Md.
Mileage each session—Ligon $36; Perry $184.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1..*Robert C. Winthrop*.....Ms.
2..*Daniel P. King*.....Ms.
3..*Amos Abbott*.....Ms.
4..*John G. Palfrey*.....Ms.
5..*Charles Hudson*.....Ms.
6..*George Ashmun*.....Ms.
7..*Julius Rockwell*.....Con.
8..*Horace Mann*.....Ms.
9..*Artemas Hale*.....Ms.
10..*Joseph Grinnell*.....Ms.
Mann succeeded John Quincy Adams. Mileage each session—Winthrop $366.

MICHIGAN.

1..Robert McClelland.....Pa.
2..Charles E. Stuart.....N.Y.
3..Kinsley S. Bingham....N.Y.
Mileage each session—Chipman $963.

MISSISSIPPI.

1..Jacob Thompson.....N.C.
2..W. S. Featherston.....Ten.
3..*Patrick W. Tompkins*.....Ky.
4..Albert G. Brown.....——
Mileage each session—Roberts $1,600: Adams, (2d ses.) $1,403; Jefferson Davis, (ea. ses.) $1,520.

MISSOURI.

1..James B. Bowlin.....Va.

MISSOURI—(Continued.)

Dist. Members. Native State.
2..John Jameson.....Ky.
3..James S. Green.....Va.
4..Willard P. Hall.....Va.
5..John S. Phelps.....Con.

Mileage, 2 sessions—Sims $2,804; Relfe $2,443. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—2. Wm. V. Bay; Bowlin, Green, Hall and Phelps, are reëlected.]

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1..*Amos Tuck* [Free Soil]...Me.
2..Charles H. Peaslee.....N.H.
3..*James Wilson*.....N.H.
4..James H. Johnson.....N.H.

Mileage each sess.—Moulton $422.

NEW-JERSEY.

1..*James G. Hampton*.....N.J.
2..*William A. Newell*.....Ohio.
3..Joseph E. Edsall.....Vt.
4..*John Van Dyke*.....N.J.
5..*Dudley S. Gregory*.....Con.

Mileage each session—Hampton $139.

NEW-YORK.

1..Frederick W. Lord.....Con.
2..Henry C. Murphy.....N.Y.
3..Henry Nicoll.....N.Y.
4..William B. Maclay.....N.Y.
5..*Frederick A. Tallmadge*..Con.
6..*Horace Greeley*.....N.H.
7..*William Nelson*.....N.Y.
8..*Cornelius Warren*.....N.Y.
9..*Daniel B. St. John*.....Con.
10..*Eliakim Sherrill*.....N.Y.
11..*Peter H. Sylvester*.....N.Y.
12..*Gideon O. Reynolds*.....N.Y.
13..*John I. Slingerland*.....N.Y.
14..*Orlando Kellogg*.....N.Y.
15..Sidney Lawrence.....Vt.
16..*Hugh White*.....N.Y.
17..George Petrie.....N.Y.
18..*Joseph Mullen*.....Ireland.
19..William Collins.....N.Y.
20..Timothy Jenkins.....Ms.
21..G. A. Starkweather.....Con.
22..Ausburn Birdsall.....N.Y.
23..*William Duer*.....N.Y
24..*Daniel Gott*.....Con.
25..*Harman S. Conger*.....——
26..*William T. Lawrence*....N.Y.
27..*Evbon Blackmar*.....——
28..*Elias B. Holmes*.....Vt.
29..*Robert L. Rose*.....N.Y.
30..*David Rumsey*.....N.Y.
31..*Dudley Marvin*.....Con.
32..*Nathan K. Hall*.....N.Y.
33..*Harvey Putnam*.....Vt.
34..*Washington Hunt*.....N.Y.

VIth Dist.—Horace Greeley was elected, vice D. S. Jackson, declared unduly returned.

XXVIIth Dist.—E. Blackmar, do., vice J. M. Holley, deceased.

Mileage—Lawrence $188; King, $480; Strong $512; Smith $522.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1..*Thomas M. Clingman*....N.C.
2..*Nathaniel Boyden*.....Ms.
3..*Daniel M. Barringer*....N.C.
4..*Augustine H. Shepperd*..N.C.
5..Abram W. Venable.....Ky.
6..James J. McKay .....N.C.
7..John R. J. Daniel.....N.C.
8..*Richard S. Donnell*.....N.C.
9..*David Outlaw*.....N.C.

Mileage each session—Boggs $218; Graham $400.

OHIO.

Dist. Members. Native State.
1..James J. Faran.....O.
2..*David Fisher*.....Pa
3..*Robert C. Schenck*.....O.
4..*Richard S. Canby*.....O.
5..William Sawyer.....O.
6..RodolphusDickinson.....Ms.
7..Jonathan D. Morris.....O.
8..*John L. Taylor*.....Va.
9..*Thomas O. Edwards*.....Md.
10..*Daniel Duncan*.....Pa.
11..John K. Miller.....O.
12..*Samuel F. Vinton*.....Mi.
13..Thomas Richey.....Pa.
14..*Nathan Evans*.....O.
15..William Kennon, Jr..Ireland.
16..John D. Cummins.....Pa.
17..George Fries.....Pa.
18..Samuel Lahm.....Md.
19..*John Crowell*.....Con.
20..*Joshua R. Giddings*.....Pa.
21..*Joseph M. Root*.....N.Y.

Mileage each session—Faran $585; Giddings and Sawyer, each $680.

The present members for Dists. 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21, are elected to XXXIst Congress. Also, 1. David T. Disney; 2. *L. D. Campbell*; 4. *Moses B. Corwin*; 5. Emery D. Potter; 9. Edson B Olds; 10. Charles Sweetzer; 13. W. A. Whittlesey; 15. *Wm. F. Hunter*; 16. Moses Hoagland; 17. *Joseph Cable*; 18. David K. Carter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1..LEWIS C. LEVIN.....S.C.
2..*Joseph R. Ingersoll*.....Pa.
3..Charles Brown.....Pa.
4..Charles J. Ingersoll.....Pa.
5..*John Freedly*.....Pa.
6..Samuel A. Bridges.....——
7..*Abraham R. McIlvaine*....Pa.
8..*John Strohm*.....Pa.
9..William Strong.....Con.
10..Richard Brodhead.....Pa.
11..*Chester Butler*.....Pa.
12..David Wilmot.....——
13..*James Pollock*.....Pa.
14..*George N. Eckert*.....Pa.
15..*Henry Nes*.....Pa.
16..*Jasper E. Brady*.....Pa.
17..*John Blanchard*.....Vt.
18..*Andrew Stewart*.....Pa.
19..Job Mann.....Pa.
20..*John Dickey*.....Pa.
21..*Moses Hampton*.....Pa.
22..*John W. Farrelly*.....Pa.
23..James Thompson.....Pa.
24..*Alexander Irvin*.....Pa.

Mileage each session—Ramsay $100; Ingersoll $110; Thompson $628; Wilmot $312.

The present members for Dists. 1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21 and 23, are elected to XXXIst Congress.—Also, 2. *Joseph R. Chandler*; 3. *Henry D. Moore*; 4. John Robbins, Jr (contested;) 6. Thomas Ross; 7. *Jesse C. Dickey*; 8. *Thaddeus Stevens*; 10. M. M. Dimmick; 13 *Joseph W. Casey*; 14. *Charles W. Pitman*; 16. Jas. X. McLanaghan; 17. *Samuel Calvin*; 18. *Andrew Jackson Ogle*; 20. *Robert R. Reed*; 22. *John W. Howe*; 24. Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dist. Members. Native State.
1..*Robert B. Cranston*.....R.I.
2..Benjamin B. Thurston...R.I.

Mileage each session—Cranston $344.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1..Daniel Wallace.....——
2..Richard F. Simpson.....S.C.
3..Joseph A. Woodward...S.C.
4..——.....——
5..Armistead Burt.....S.C.
6..Isaac E. Holmes.....S.C.
7..R. Barnwell Rhett.....S.C.

Mileage each session—Simpson $650; Rhett $519. Wallace, Woodward, Burt and Holmes, are elected to next Congress, the latter as a supporter of General Taylor; also, 2. James L. Orr; 4. John McQueen; 7. Wm. F. Colcock.

TENNESSEE.

1..Andrew Johnson.....N.C.
2..*William M. Cocke*.....Ten.
3..*John H. Crozier*.....Ten.
4..H. L. W. Hill.....Ten.
5..George W. Jones.....Va.
6..James H. Thomas.....N.C.
7..*Meredith P. Gentry*.....N.C.
8..*Washington Barrow*.... Ten.
9..Lucien B. Chase.....Vt.
10..Frederick P. Stanton....S.C.
11..*William T. Haskell*.....Ten.

Mileage each session—Gentry $812; Brown $1,076; Stanton $1,100.

TEXAS.

1..David S. Kaufman.....Pa.
2..Timothy Pillsbury.....Ms.

Mileage each session—Pillsbury $2,267; Kaufman, 2 sessions, $2,028 and $2,291.

VERMONT.

1..*William Henry*.....N.H.
2..*Jacob Collamer*.....N.Y.
3..*George P. Marsh*.....Vt.
4..Lucius B. Peck.....Vt.

Mileage each session—Foot $432. [*Wm. Henry* elected to the XXXIst Congress, 1st District; 3. *Marsh*, reëlected; 4. Peck, do.

VIRGINIA.

1..Archibald Atkinson.....Va.
2..Richard K. Meade.....Va.
3..*Thomas S. Flournoy*.....Va.
4..Thomas S. Bocock.....Va.
5..*William L. Goggin*.....Va.
6..*John M. Botts*.....Va.
7..Thomas H. Bayly.....Va.
8..Robert T. L. Beale .....Va.
9..*John S. Pendleton*.....Va.
10..Henry Bedinger.....Va.
11..James McDowell.....Va.
12..*William B. Preston*.....Va.
13..*Andrew S. Fulton*.....Va.
14..Robert A. Thompson.....Va.
15..William G. Brown.....Va.

Mileage each session—Hunter $80; Brown $264; Hopkins $369.

WISCONSIN.

1..William Pitt Lynde.....——
2..Mason C. Darling .....——

Mileage per session—Martin (2d) $1,500.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.—Asbury Dickens, N.C. Secretary, $3,000; Lewis H. Machen, Md. Chief Clerk, $1,800; R. Beale, Va. Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, $1,500; and twelve others.

OFFICERS, &c. OF THE HOUSE.—Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Tenn. Clerk, $3,000; Daniel Gold, N.Y. Chief Clerk of office, $1,800; eight clerks at $1,500; Nathan Sargent, Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500; John M. Johnson, Post Master, $1,500; Robert E. Hornor, N.J. Door-keeper, $1,500; and others.

LIBRARIAN TO CONGRESS—John S. Meehan, N.Y. $1,500. Assist. E. B. Stelle.

CHAPLAINS—Henry Slicer, Senate; R. R. Gurley, House.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The expenditure during the XXIXth Congress—Dec. 1845 to March 1847, two sessions—in wages of members, their mileage and contingencies, salaries of officers, &c. was as follows:

First Session.—Wages of Senators, $110,408; mileage of Senators, $44,309. Wages of Representatives, $453,738; mileage of Representatives, $130,634.

Second Session.—Wages of Senators, $38,206; their mileage, $45,767. Wages of Representatives, $156,064; their mileage, $135,077.

Services of officers and clerks of the Senate, $17,706. Services of officers of the House of Representatives, $23,212. Contingent expenses of the Senate, including books, &c. bought for Senators, $134,123. Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, $216,386. Contingencies of Congress: viz. to Ritchie & Co. $26,839; to others, $11,300; books to members, &c. $141,100.

This statement exhibits an expenditure of $1,684,869, per Congress, or $842,434 average, per session—being for wages, $753,416; mileage of upward of 300 Congressmen, $355,787: salaries of officers, $40,918; contingencies or casual requirements, $529,748. The average charge of Representatives, for expenses on the road, coming to Congress and returning, is, $1,154 50 in two sessions, beside their wages at $8 a-day. The postages of the Senate in the year to March 4, 1847, were $18,821; Representatives, $49,954.

On the 12th of Aug. 1848, Congress reduced the compensation, after that year, to persons bringing to Washington the vote of any State, for President, to 12½ cents per mile traveled, "by the most usual route." If $2 50 cents per twenty miles are enough for State Messengers, why do Congressmen continue to vote themselves $8 for traveling a like distance?

Toward the expenses of the second or short session, XXXth Congress, there was voted, Aug. 12, 1848, compensation and mileage of Members, $388,440; Officers and Clerks, $39,557 50; Senate's contingencies, $75,000; House's contingencies, $117,756 50; Librarian and Library, $11,300.

Also, to T. Jefferson Randolph, executor, $20,000, for all the papers and manuscripts of a public nature, left by President Jefferson, and $6,000 to defray the cost of printing them; and $6,000 for printing Alexander Hamilton's manuscripts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa. $6,000.
Acting Chief Clerk—Wm. S. Derrick, Pa. $2,000.
Diplomatic Bureau—A. H. Derrick, Pa. $1,600; W. Hunter, Jr. R.I. $1,500; F. Markoe, Jr. $1,400.
Consular Bureau—R. S. Chew, Va. $1,400: S. L. Gouverneur, N. Y. $1,400.
Home Bureau—A. J. Glossbrenner. $1,400; Lund Washington, Jr. Va. $1,400; and nine other officers and agents, at $800 to $1,600 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $22,131; Contingencies, including the publication of the Laws, $33,849; Postages, $1,763.

In session of 1848, $2,000 were voted to pay a Clerk to examine the claims of American citizens and foreigners on each other's Governments.

PATENT-OFFICE.

Commissioner, Edmund Burke, Vt. $3,000. *Chief Clerk*, H. H. Sylvester, Ms. $1,700. *Examiners*, Charles G Page, Ms. $2,500; W. P. N. Fitzgerald, Vt $2,500. Salaries in office, 1847, $22,643; Contingencies. $7,920. *Addl. Examrs.*, H. B. Renwick, N. Y., $2,500; L. D. Gale, Ms., $2,500. *Assist. Examrs*, J. H Lane, S. Cooper, W. B. Storms, T. R. Peale, $1,500 each. *Machinist*, A. B. Stoughton, $1,250. *Draughtsman*, Arthur L. MacIntyre, D.C $1,200. Fifteen other persons employed.

In the first session, 1848, there was voted for the Patent Office, $1,500 for scientific books; $3,500 for collecting Agricultural Statistics, &c.; $1,000 for Chemical Analyses of vegetables used as food.

New Law for Regulating the Renewal of Patents, and Increasing the number of officers in the Patent Office. Passed May 27, 1848.

This statute takes from the Secretary of State, Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioner of Patents, the power they had jointly to extend Patents, by authority of Section 18, of the Act of July 4, 1836, and vests the sole power of extending the duration of all Patents, for not more than seven years additional, in the Commissioner of Patents ALONE, who is to refer every application for a renewal to the "Principal Examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the Patent, was new and patentable when patented; and, thereupon, the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said Patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed" the Board of Officers in whom the power was vested before.

This Act provides for the appointment of two additional Principal Examiners, at $2,500 a-year each, and two additional Assistant-Examiners, at $1,500 a-year each; also, two Copying and Recording Clerks, at $1,200 each.

MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

Great Britain.—George Bancroft, Ms. Envoy, London, $9,000. J. R. Brodhead, Pa. Secretary of Legation, $2,000. Thomas Aspinwall, Ms., Consul, London, $2,000 and fees. Robert Armstrong, Tenn., Consul, Liverpool, fees. H. Sprague, Gibraltar, fees. T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N.S., fees.

France.—Richard Rush, Pa. Envoy, Paris, $9,000. Secretary of Legation, $2,000. Robert Walsh, Md., Consul, Paris, fees. W. J. Staples, N.Y., Consul, Havre, fees.

Spain.—Romulus M. Saunders, N.C. Envoy, Madrid, $9,000. T. C. Reynolds, S.C., Secretary of Legation, $2,000. Robert B. Campbell, S.C. Consul, Havana, Cuba, fees.

Envoys.—Arthur P. Bagby, St. Petersburg, Russia, $9,000; Andrew J. Donelson, Tenn. Berlin, Prussia, $9,000; Dabney S. Carr, Md. *Minister Resident*, Constantinople, Turkey, $6,000; J. W. Davis, Ia., *Commissioner*, Canton, China, $5,000; Charles Eames, *Commissioner*, Sandwich Islands, $3,000; David Tod, O., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, $9,000. Nathan Clifford, Me., Mexico, $9,000.

Chargés d'Affaires, [$4,500 each.]—G. W. Hopkins, Va. Lisbon; T. G. Clemson, U.S. Brussels; Auguste Davezac, W.I., The Hague; R. P. Flen-

nikin, Pa., Copenhagen; Henry W. Ellsworth, Con. Stockholm; W. H. Stiles, Ga., Vienna; Nathaniel Niles, Vt. Turin; Benj. A. Bidlack, Pa. Bogota; B. J. Shields, S.C. Caraccas, Venezuela; W. A. Harris, Va. Buenos Ayres; Seth Barton, Md. Sant Iago, Chili; John R. Clay, Pa., Lima, Peru; Lewis Cass, Jr., Mich., Rome.

Consuls—T. W. Gilpin, Ireland, Belfast; F. T. Bush, N.Y. Hong Kong; G. W. Ellis, Me. Bombay; F. B. Wells, N.H. Bermuda; J. H. Williams, Ms. Sidney, New South Wales; A. P. Gibson, N.Y. St. Petersburg; G. Reed, Pa. Malaga; C. Nichols, Con., Amsterdam; David Rogers, U.S. Santa Cruz; John Cuthbert, Pa. Hamburg; W.H Robertson, U.S. Bremen; A. Hammet, Md. Naples; P. S Forbes, Ms, Canton, China; Gorham Parks, Ms. Rio de Janeiro; W. G. Moorhead, N.Y. Valparaiso; John Black, Mexico (City); Jas. Cowdin, Glasgow.

The sum expended in the payment of outfits, infits, salaries, clerk-hire, interpreters, traveling charges, guards, &c. &c. (over and above ships to convey them to their missions in certain cases,) for Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Chargés, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries, &c. *abroad*, was $304,303 in 1846-7.—Executive Doc. 7, pp. 274-5. Of this, $64,444 were for Envoys; $58,713 for Chargés des Affaires; $14,047 to Secretaries; $56,750 for outfits; $42,876 for missions to Turkey, Barbary, China and the Sandwich Isles; and $53,176 Contingencies of Missions and Foreign intercourse.

To countries where there is little diplomatic business to transact, like Russia, Austria and Naples, Ambassadors are frequently appointed, which enables gentlemen to make the tour of Europe, as Ministers and Secretaries, at the public cost. Each Ambassador to Russia gets $18,000 the first year, besides contingencies, and $13,500, if he return the next, which is often done. Since Jackson's entry into office, we have had Randolph, Buchanan, Wilkins, his brother-in-law, Dallas, Cambreleng, Dickerson, Ralph Ingersoll, Bagby, and, perhaps, one or two more Russian Ambassadors. Mr. Bagby's *position on the Texas question*, his resignation as Senator, and his Russian Mission, may be compared. When Duane would neither resign nor remove the Deposits, Jackson said to him, "My dear Duane, we must separate as friends. Far from desiring that you should sustain any injury, you know I have intended to give you the highest appointment now in my gift. You shall have *the Mission to Russia.*" President Polk's brother had a pleasant journey to Paris, Naples, &c. as Minister to the latter place.

The Consuls at Liverpool, London, Havre, the Havana, &c. receive very large incomes in the way of fees; the amounts are not known. The true policy would be to pay them salaries and no fees, or allow such fees only as would secure the services of competent officers. Of the details of contingent expenses of missions, very little can be known from the public accounts. In 1846-7, our Consuls expended $87,416 for relief and protection of American seamen; of which, only $1,066 were repaid. The chief places of expenditure were, $18,050 by Job Turrell, Society Islands; $14,604, Abeel, Sandwich Islands; $6,000, Aspinwall, London; $6,081, Society Islands.

The votes of 1848 for Foreign intercourse, are six Ministers' salaries and one outfit, $63,000; Secretaries, $12,000; seventeen Ministers, including a Chargé d'Affaires to the Pope, at $4,500, $76,500; Turkey, $8,500; Barbary, &c. $12,000; Contingencies, $60,000; J. Dodge, late Tobacco Agent to Europe, $4,500; China, $7,500; other Foreign Missions, $33,935. Running a Boundary Line with Mexico, $50,000.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

France, Guillaume Tell Poussin, Envoy; *Britain*, John F. Crampton, Acting Chargé; *Russia*, Alexander Bodisco, Envoy; *Spain*, Calderon de la Barca, Envoy; *Austria*, The Chevalier Hülsemann, Acting Chargé; *Argentine Confederation*, General Carlos Maria de Alvear, Envoy; *Chili*, Manuel Carvallo, Envoy; *Peru*, Joaquin Jose de Osma, Envoy; *New-Granada*, General Pedro Alcantara Herran, Envoy; *Portugal*, J. C. de Figaniére é Morão, Minister Resident; *Prussia*, Baron VonRoenne, Min. Res.; *Belgium*, The Chevalier Beaulieu, Min. Res.; *Denmark*, Steen de Billé, Chargé; *Netherlands*, F. M. W. Testa, Chargé; *Sicily*, Chevalier Martuscelli, Chargé; *Brazil*, Felippe Jose Pereira Leal, Chargé; *Sweden*, A. D. Lövenskiold, Chargé.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury—ROBERT, J. WALKER, Pa., $6,000.

Chief Clerk, McClintock Young, Md., $2,000. Fourteen other Clerks, at $1,000 to $1,300 each, &c.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $21,350; Contingencies, $16,966; Watchmen, $3,420; Contingencies of S. E. executive building $9,400; Postages, $2,960.

First Controller—James M. McCulloh, Pa. $3,500. *Chief Clerk*, J. Larned, Ms. $1,700. Eighteen other Clerks, at $1,000 to $1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $25,050; Contingencies, $1,900; Postages, $324.

Second Controller.—Albion K. Parris, Me., $3,000. *Chief Clerk*, J. M. Brodhead, N.H. $1,700. Ten other Clerks, at $800 to $1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $12,245; Contingencies, $1,100.

Auditors, [$3,000 each.]—1st, Wm. Collins, Va.; 2d, John M. McCalla, Ky.; 3d, Peter Hagner, Pa.; 4th, Aaron O. Dayton, N.J.; 5th, Stephen Pleasonton, Del.; Auditor for Post Office, Peter G. Washington, D.C.

In the six Auditors' Offices there are over 160 Clerks employed, at wages from $800 to $2,000; probably $1,350 on an average. The Treasury Auditor for the Post Office has 66 Clerks, four at $1,600; twelve at $1,400; twenty-six at $1,200; and twenty-four at $1,000.

The salaries or wages of Clerks and Messengers in the Auditors' Offices for 1847, were—1st Auditor, $17,603; 2d Auditor, $23,176; 3d Auditor, $35,350; 4th Auditor, $20,825; 5th Auditor, $11,800; Post Office Auditor, $32,690. Contingencies, incidentals of the six Auditors, $10,680; Postages of Auditors, $12,517.

Treasurer of the United States.—Wm. Selden, Va. $3,000; with fifteen Clerks, at $800 to $1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $14,707; Contingencies, $1,173; Postages, $1,286.

Assistant-Treasurers.—Boston, Henry Hubbard, $2,500; New-York, Wm. C. Bouck, N.Y. $4,000; Charleston, Wm. Lavall, $2,500; St. Louis, Geo. Penn, $2,500. Ten Clerks, 1847, $3,974; Repairs, &c. $5,000.

Register.—Daniel Graham, Tenn. $3,000; with twenty-eight Clerks, at $800 to $1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $26,938; Contingencies, $7,300; Postages, $2,147.

Solicitor.—Ransom H. Gillet, N Y. $3,500; with eight Clerks, average of salaries, $1,180 Clerks and Messenger, 1847, $9,651; Postages, $340

Besides the above public agencies and contingencies, the Secretary of the Treasury charges $6,128, and the Register $200, as "Expenses on Loans;" $4,341 as expenses in issuing Treasury Notes; Rawdon, Hatch & Co.'s bill, $15 135.

Among the payments are, $9,292 to Amos Kendall for Counsel fees, &c. in the Stokes suit; a $5,000 draft on Reeside on Post Office protested, with interest, &c. $8,128; another $8,400; J. W. Newcombe, heir of Gen. Warren, killed on Bunker Hill, $8,321; Chas. F. Sibbald for injuries, &c. $26,030; Dr. J. Gray's Administrator, for dwelling destroyed in the war of 1814, $5,000; E. F. Norton, for Tupper's *barn burnt*, near Buffalo, same war, $450; Boston Custom-house building, in part, $50,000. Postages of the President and Vice-President, 1846–7, $739.

In any really efficient and clearly understood system, the hosts of Auditors, Clerks, Accountants, and other officers on the roll of the Departments at Washington and elsewhere, might be expected to keep the Public Accounts in the most perfect order, and to render them promptly to Congress. This, however, is not done, although the additional staff of extra Clerks and Accountants at Washington, far exceeds all precedent in the New World.

Among the EXTRA Clerks voted in 1843, for one year, in one Department, were seven additional to the Second Controller, at $1,200; two additional to First Auditor, at $1,150; three additional, at $1,150; and nine more at $1,000 to Second Auditor; thirteen additional Clerks in the Secretary of the Treasury's Office, to expedite the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, accounts of Captains of Companies, &c. $12,000; six additional Clerks to Third Auditor, $6,400; eight more Clerks in Land Office, $8,000. Total, $51,750 to pay forty-eight new Clerks, who were as much wanted, had the old staff been kept at work, as the two score of "Measurers" in the N.Y. Custom-House, who get $1,500 a-year each for enabling Inspectors to stand idle, or for attending to politics now and then. Secretary Forward proposed to remove all or most of them.

The fiscal year, instead of ending at a time as near to the session of Congress as it would be possible to make up the detailed accounts to, ends in June; so that it will be some time in 1849, before the particulars, up to July, 1848, are printed and before the country. Of what use can the supervision of such documents be, by the Press, the Public and Congress, in a session ending March 3d, every second year?

Last Winter the Public Accounts were so mystified as to baffle an able Committee of Congress, and everybody else. It is said that very large balances are allowed to accumulate in the hands of Quartermasters and others, on the pretext that Examining Clerks are still scarce!

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner—Richard M. Young, Ky. $3,000.

Recorder—Samuel H. Laughlin, Va. $2,000.

Also, sixty-one Clerks at $1,000 to $1,800 each.

Compensation paid in 1847, of Clerks, Messengers, Porters, Recorder and "Agent for paying salaries" in General Land Office, $82,424; Contingent expenses, $21,334; Postages, $3,294.

Surveyors-General, [$2,000 each.]—Detroit, Lucius Lyon, Vt.; St. Louis, F. S. Conway, Tenn.; Florence, Ala. J. H. Weakley, Va.; Donaldsonville, La. Pierre T. Landry, La; Jackson, Mi. C. A. Bradford, Pa.; Little Rock, Wm. Pelham, Ky.; St. Augustine, Fl., Robert Butler, Pa.; Dubuque, Iowa, Caleb H. Booth. With forty-seven Clerks, Draughtsmen, &c; and forty Registers, who get $5 per day at Public Land Sales.

Paid, in 1847, to Clerks in the above Surveyors-General's Offices—in Lyon's office, $6,300; in Bradford's, $2,369; Conway's, $7,820; Weakley's, $2,754; Landry's, $5,023; Pelham's, $6,739; Butler's, $3,874; Jones's, $7,040.

The above expenditures on Land management in the year 1846–7, amount to $171,451. Then, there is a charge of "Compensation for depositing Money," of $33,082; also, $112,440 paid to 83 persons for receiving money for Land, the income of a number of Registers, and $24,406 of "incidentals."

Receivers get $500 a-year, one per cent. on collections, and et ceteras. Of the 83, we give some of the best incomes, for the year, viz. John Dement, Dixon, Ill. $6,912; Thos. Dyer, Chicago, $3,682; A. J. Irwin, Green Bay, Wis. $6,147; J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee, $4,796; Paschal Bequette, $3,686; S. Langworthy, Dubuque, $4,060; V. P. Van Antwerp, Fairfield, Iowa, $3,774. The above have also, as "Compensation for and cost of deputies, &c." Dement, $2,492; Dyer, $533; Irwin, $3,616; Helfenstein, $1,997; Bequette, $1,497; Langworthy, $1,078; Van Antwerp, $1,008.

Beside this, $139,225 and $4,749 are charged as payments to Surveyors and Geologists, for "Surveying the Public Lands;" of which W. A., J. and A. Burt had $8,833; late Douglass Houghton, Geologist, Mich. $9,367; John Mullett, Surveyor, Mich. $5,496; James Mullett, Mich. $3,029; others in Mich. $7,654; Conway, Surveyor-General, Ill. &c. $2,733, Deputy Surveyors in Missouri, $20,000; do. in Mississippi, $5,171; do. in Alabama, $15,000; do. in Louisiana, $8,542; Landry, Surveyor-General, La. $4,920. [What is this paid for? His clerks, deputies and contingencies, are charged elsewhere.] Surveyor-General and fifteen Deputies, Arkansas, $15,952; Surveyor-General, Florida, $2,616; his Deputies, $9,184; Surveyor-General, Iowa and Wisconsin, $1,300; his Deputies, $22,112.

For Lands "*erroneously sold*," but in what State or Territory is not stated, $21,720 and $29,179 were paid back to many persons; also $6,976 of purchase money of Lands in Louisiana. If an enormous outlay for clerks, surveyors, receivers, recorders and overseers, will not prevent mistakes by the hundred, why pay them $465,000 a-year?

To Receiver and Register of Lands, Newmansville, Florida, for issuing permits, $2,500; do. St. Augustine, Fl. $2,500. To D. D. Owen, Geologist, Wis and C. T. Jackson, Geologist, Mich. $2,000 each, on Mineral Lands.

LAND REVENUES.—Receivers, out of office, over a year, in arrears for moneys that had been paid them—July, 1847. Sam. Finlay, Chilicothe, $24,779; J. T. Canby, Crawfordsville, Ia $33,898; W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, $16,272; Wm. Linn, do. $55,962; J. W. Stephenson, Galena, $23,808; S. Hammond, St. Louis, $21,574; Samuel Smith, St. Stephens, Ala. $33,590; John H. Owen, do. $41,940; W. Taylor, Cahawba, Ala. $21,459; H. G. Perry, do. $6,075; U. G. Mitchell, do. $7,410; A. T. Perry, do. $28,156; G. B. Dameron, Choctaw, $22,867; Columbus, W. P. Harris, $100,117; G. D. Boyd, $50,977. J. A. Girault, Grenada, $25,493; R. M. Carter, New-Orleans, $80,210. Opelousas, W. Garrard, $27,231; W. H. Gantt, $21,606; B. Lawrents, Natchitoches, $33,123; L. Hawkins, Helena, Ark $99,059, &c. &c.

Commissioner under Art. VI. with Great Britain, 1842, Albert Smith, Me., $3,000.

COAST SURVEY.

Survey of the U. States Coast, 1846–7, $111,000.

A. D. Bache, Superintendent, $4,500, (and other $1,500 as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with an assistant, J. Saxton, at $2,000) —Edmund Blunt, F. H. Gerder, C. M. Erskine, W M. Boyce and John Farley, Assistants, at $2,500 each; and nine others at $1,000 to $1,500 each. Samuel Hein, Disburser, $2,000.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Maine.—Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Bion Bradbury, Me., Collector, $3,000; Portland, Rob't P.

Dunlap, Me., Collector, &c. &c., $2,860. 109 other employées, collectors, deputies, inspectors, weighers, &c. at various rates. Natives, U.S., 108; of Britain, 1.

New-Hampshire and Vermont.—Forty-four persons employed. All natives of the U.S.

Boston.—Marcus Morton, Ms. Collector, $6,400; Wm. Parmenter, Ms. Naval Officer, $5,000; John McNiel, N.H, Surveyor, $4,900; twenty-four Weighers, Measurers, &c. at $1,500 each; fifty-three Inspectors at $1,095 each; sixty-nine Clerks, Deputies, Night Inspectors, &c. at from $300 to $1,800.—*Gloucester*, Eli F. Stacy, Ms. Collector, $1,624.—*Salem*, Jas. Miller, N.H. Collector, $2,431. —*New-Bedford*, J. T. Adams, Ms., Collector, $2,353. Other officers in Ms., 89.

Natives, U. S. in Ms. District 237; of Ireland 3; of Canada 1. Salaries in 1847, $172,497.

Rhode-Island and Connecticut.—Collectors, Inspectors, Clerks, Surveyors, &c. 105 persons. Natives, U.S. 103; of Bermuda 2 casual, at $13 a-year.

New-York City.—C. W. Lawrence, N.Y., Collector, &c. $7,800; H.T. Kiersted, N.Y., Cash'r, $2,500; S. G. Ogden, Jr., N.Y., Auditor, $3,000; Cornelius S. Bogardus, Naval Officer, $5,000; Elijah F. Purdy, N.Y., Surveyor, $4,900; four Deputy Collectors, five Assistant-Appraisers, a Storekeeper, thirty-six Weighers and Measurers, twelve Guagers and Markers, three Deputy Naval Officers, and a Deputy Surveyor, all at $1,500 each; 172 Clerks, at $600 up to $1,400 each; Vanbrugh Livingston, N.Y., Geo. W. Pomeroy, Ms. and S. W. Willis, Appraisers, $2,000 each; fourteen Assistant-Storekeepers; 178 Inspectors, at $1,095 each; 75 Night-watchmen, at $547 50 each.

Natives, U.S. 460 [$478,300;] Ireland 39 [$32,385;] England 10 [$10,827;[Scotland 4 [$4,200;] Germany 5 [$3,638;] other countries 8 [$8,037;]—total, 526 persons.

The business of refunding duties collected under one act, by authority of another, appears to be an extensive one, $48,015; $2,801; $41,324; $32,204; $2,604; $3,267 and $1,318, were received and paid back in 1846-7.

Salaries in New-York City.

Aggregate of the incomes of the officers actually, and also those who are nominally, employed at the Custom-Houses in New-York, taken from the latest Blue-Book:

178 Inspectors	$1,095	$194,910
19 Weighers	1,500	28,500
17 Measurers	1,500	25,500
12 Guagers and Markers	1,500	18,000
18 others	1,500	27,000
75 Night Watch	547 50	41,052
14 Assistant-Storekeepers	1,000	14,000
Coll'r., Naval offi'r, &c., 8 officers		27,800
68 Clerks, &c	1,000	68,000
26 do. 800, and 32 at	900	49,600
9 do. 1,050, and 7 at	1,200	17,850
46 Officials, at 35 rates of wages		25,175
		$537,387

The above is but a fraction of the charges made on the public through this mammoth establishment, in which there is much idleness, and no efficient check, as experience and voluminous official Reports have too clearly shown. Vast sums are paid for printing, advertising, &c. The salaries do not all come under the revision of Congress, nor appear in the Appropriation Bills, and where the fees go, those who know may tell —we cannot. Mr. J. Q. Adams kept the above $537,387 down at about $120,000, and the men who railed at his extravagence have sought to override free judgment and control our elections by more than quadrupling the old outlay. In the Custom-Houses the officers are periodically assessed, by a sort of semi-official practice, a percentage on their incomes, from the Collector downward, and the proceeds placed in the hands of party leaders, to aid in electing the men of the dominant faction.

New-York State.—Ninety officers, clerks, inspectors, &c. &c. Natives, U.S. 85; Ireland 4; Scotland 1; aggregate income of the five of foreign birth $2,987.

N C., Va., D.C., Del. and N.J.—Conway Whittle, Va., Collector, at Norfolk, Va., $2,327, and 127 others. Natives, U.S. 125; foreign-born $1,976.

Philadelphia.—James Page, Pa., Collector, $6,073; Henry Welsh, Pa., Naval Officer, $5,000; John Davis, Pa., Surveyor, $4,500; also, four Measurers, two Appraisers, four Deputy Collectors, &c, two Guagers, and two Markers, at $1,500 each; 41 Inspectors, at $1,095; 29 Clerks, at $700 to $1,300, and 70 to 80 other persons.

Natives, U.S. 134 [$130,517;] Ireland 17 [$12,741:] other countries 12 [$8,244.] The charge for salaries alone, at Philadelphia, where two millions *net* are collected, is $151,502, or $30,000 *more* than the salaries came to, in New-York, during J. Q. Adams's Whig Administration, where ten to twelve millions *net* were collected!

Baltimore.—Wm. H. Marriott, Md., Collector, $6,000; James Polk, Md, Naval Officer, $4,640; W. H. Cole, Jr., Md, Surveyor, $2,328; one weigher, two appraisers, one guager, one measurer, two deputies, one marker, at $1,500 each; 28 inspectors, at $1,095; six clerks; 41 other persons, including the State. Natives, U.S. 64 [$67,477;] other countries 16 [$11,354;] total salaries, $78,311.

Charleston—W. J. Grayson, S.C, Collector, $3,985; R. Howard, S.C., Naval Officer, $1,569; 53 inspectors, clerks, &c, at $600 to $1,500. Natives, U.S. 35; other countries 5.

Savannah, &c.—27 persons.—*Florida*, S W. Spencer, Md., Collector, $1,900; and 24 other persons. Natives, U.S. 46; Europe 5.

Mobile.—Jas. E. Saunders, Tenn., Collector, $3,000; 18 other persons. Nat., U.S. 17; Europe 2.

New-Orleans.—Denis Prieur, La., Collector, $6,000; Alcée Labranche, La., Naval Officer, $5,000; David Hayden, Con., Surveyor, $4,500; five deputies, two appraisers, one weigher, one guager, one measurer, at $1,500 each; 21 clerks, $900 to $1,500; 72 inspectors, at $1,095; 11 other Natives, U.S. 97 [$107,042;] Ireland 15 [$17,545;] France, &c. 7 [$8,715.]

Texas—H. G. Runnels, Ga., Collector, Galveston, $1,937; nine others.—*Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ill, &c.* 25 persons.

Detroit.—C. G. Hammond, Con., Collector, $1,618; with 31 employées.

The gross amount of revenue from Customs, in the year ending June 30, 1847, was $27,067,364, after deducting the drawback on Foreign Goods exported ($1,238,101.) The direct expenses of collection were $2,098,52; Duties that had to be refunded, notwithstanding the vast array of lawyers in Congress and near the Collectors, $252,875; Bounties on fisheries, $282,917.

Much of the annual cost of the Navy is owing to protection required to our Foreign trade; and of Light-house expenses, the cost of Revenue Cutters, Diplomatic gentlemen, the Federal Courts, the Custom-Houses, Public Stores, &c. &c., a large share should be ascribed to the same cause.

Of the annual loss by DEFAULTERS, in the Customs, we cannot give the average, but we find that Collectors and others, who had been more than a year out of office, were due large sums on the 1st of July, 1847. Among these were J F. Wingate, Bath, $10,989; J B. Swanton, do. $13,861; Jer. Clark, York, $27,090; H. Warren, Plymouth, $16,330; S. S. Allen, Bristol, $20,037; S. Swartwout, N.Y., $1,200,000; Jesse Hoyt, N.Y.,

$247,500; Rob. Arnold, Perth Amboy, $77,905; N. F. Williams, Baltimore, $368,148; J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, $50,072; L. Muse, Tappahannoc, $33,-249; J. Stith, Va., $11,900; Asa Rogerson, Camden, $31,321; T. Bloodgood, Wilmington, $22,-527; R. Cochran, do. $102,817; Isaac Holmes, Charleston, S.C., $161,372; Ed. Mounger, Savannah, $17,924; Rich. Wall, do. $114,873; Ab. B. Fannin, do. $43,506; Andrew Erwin, Tennessee, $58,397; Ben Wall, late marshal, Tenn., $22,325; W. Brown, N. Orleans, $107,011; P. F. Dubourg, do. $36,912; T. G. Morgan, do. $212,232; H. B. Trist, do. $6,631; Th Barrett, $79,000; E. R. Hopkins, St. Louis, $12,063; Dav. Duncan, Mackinaw, $30,681. These names and a host of others, in arrears, appear in Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847.

CUSTOMS, REVENUE AND COLLECTION.

The expenditures at eighty Custom-houses, exceeded all the moneys received for duties, by $431,996; and of these the excess of expenditure at Passamaquoddy was $23,548; at Frenchman's Bay, $14,044; at Penobscot, $38,926; at Waldoboro', $24,644; at Wiscasset, $30,130; at Gloucester, $41,731; at Marblehead, $17,476; at Plymouth, $20,919; at Barnstable, $39,855; at Sacket's Harbor, $10,090; Niagara, $7,455; Oswego, $5,815; Buffalo, $8,030; Presque Isle, $16,830; Delaware, $39,160; Richmond, Va., $9,423; Detroit, $6,108; Key West, $8,794.

The gross revenue collected at the eight principal Custom-houses in 1846-7, was—New-York, $17,237,848; Boston, $4,657,688; New-Orleans, $1,-621,357; Baltimore, $719,490; Philadelphia, $2,-670,325; Portland, $100,601; Salem, $196,145; Charleston, $335,247. The expense of collection was—at New-York, $758,148; Boston, $187,025; New-Orleans, $200,622; Baltimore, $95,523; Philadelphia, $170,504; Portland, $19,628; Salem, $13,477; Charleston, $56,175.

We incline to the belief that large sums in fees, &c. are only accounted for by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to apply them in such and such ways, and that they do not appear on the record as Revenue collected. *Is not this so?*

REVENUE MARINE—LIGHT-HOUSES.—Captains 23, at $1,200; six of them unemployed, *i. e* "waiting orders." Lieutenants 64, at $790 to $960; 17 of them unemployed. Light-house keepers and assistants 227, at $100 to $600 each

Cost of Light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys and steakages, 1847, $508,566.

Marine Hospitals, 1847, $130,137.

MINTS.

Philadelphia.—R. M. Patterson, Pa., Director, $3,500; J. R. Snowden, Pa., Treasurer, $2,000; also, a chief coiner, melter and engraver, each $2,000; and five others. Officers and clerks, 1847, $19,200; Workmen's wages, $24,000; Contingencies, $6,300.

New-Orleans.—John M. Kennedy, La., Superintendent, $2,500; J. R. MacMurdo, Treasurer, $2,-000; a coiner, refiner, assayer, $2,000 each. Officers and clerks, 1847, $12,900; Wages, $17,000; Contingencies, $22,000

Also, branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte; Officers and clerks, 1847, $12,750; Wages, $7,100; Contingencies, $4,573; a new mint, (old one burnt,) $9,000.

Votes of Congress in the District of Columbia, in 1846-7.

Interest on $760,000, the debt of Washington City, $40,700; do. on $190,000, the debt of Georgetown, and $190,000, the debt of Alexandria, $20,-350—less, repaid, $3,573 from Wash; $57,472; also paid $60,000 debt of Wash; Insane, $5,770; Penitentiary, $12,719; City Auxiliary Guard, $6,-777; President's House, $4,538; Public buildings, $25,842; Greenough for statues, $7,500; Gas to the Capitol, $5,000; Assistants, &c, to Chas. Douglass, Con., Commissioner of Buildings, $3,800

VOTES OF CONGRESS FOR SUPPLY BILL OF AUG 12, 1848.—To uphold 4 mints for 1847-8, the aggregate money vote was $165,640. Among other votes in the same Supply Bill were, $30,000 for free bridges, Washington; $6,775 to Auxiliary Guard there; $17,497 for repairs to the Capitol; painting it $20,000; lighting with gas, laying gas-pipe, &c, $36,210; improvements to President's House, $14,363; to continue the Survey of the Lakes, $25,000; ditto. U. S. Coast, $165,000; to clerks of U. S. District Courts for stating proceedings had under Bankrupt Act, $6,166; special agents to examine Sub-Treasuries, $5,000; Sub-Treasurers, clerks and contingencies, $37,500, being a large additional charge; $24,763, Blair & Rives, for Congressional Globe delivered to Members of Congress, in two sessions.

For a vol. of Documentary History, $24,327; an edition of Gordon's Compend of Revenue Laws for use of Treasury, $4,270; *in part*, for a Custom-house at Savannah, $30,000, [where the net revenue collected in 1846-7, was just $31,257, and the expenses of collecting it, $21,558.]

For a site on which to build a Custom-house at Charleston, $100,000, besides $30,000 voted before; also, in part, toward building a New-Orleans Custom-house, $130,758; in part, for new Custom-house, Boston, $12,500. Improving streets of Washington, $38,578, [these outlays will greatly increase the value of property, without troublesome debts and assessments on the citizens.]

For continuing the publication of the work of the Exploring Expedition and pay of corps, $57,-753; to repay Virginia money paid by her to Revolutionary officers, and their representatives, for half pay or commutation, not over $81,273 17; Light-house and floating-light votes, 1847-8, $621,-082; of which $3,522 are for building a Light-house at Monroe, Mich, $33,365 for do. at Wangoshance, do; $59,971 for do on Sand Key, Florida; $12,-000 for a light on Bartlett's Reef, L.I.: six Revenue Cutters, to be built, $90,000

For Surveys of Public Lands, viz. Mineral region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and locating private claims, Florida, $115,000; Surveys in Florida, $16,500; Clerks to Surveyors-General, $22,950; Surveys in Louisiana, &c., $27,710; Geological Surveys (continued,) of Mineral Lands in Mich., Wis. and Iowa, $40,000.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC PRINTERS.

Congress requires, or receives, through the Blue-Book, the most minute and detailed accounts of the expenditures on public printing and advertising, all sums paid to editors, whose presses influence the National sentiment. It is desirable that a far greater minuteness of detail than is now gone into, should be enforced with reference to the Military and Naval expenses, which amount to many millions. It ought to be shown in the Blue-Book what the amount of each officer's income is; and, also, the allowances, where they are considerable.

The Blue-Book states the payments to Public Printers, for printing, binding and advertising, during the two years ending October 1, 1847, as follows:

Ritchie & Heiss, Washington, $377,045; Gales & Seaton, do. (chiefly for arrears due them,) $67,-104; Blair & Rives, $2,864 payment for Congress. Globe; Ic. Hill & Son, Concord, $29,110; J. & S Gideon, Wash., $4,823; Columbus Alexander, $15,957; J. T. Towers, $1,781; Pennsylvanian, H. & F., $1,773; Sheet & Co., $7,010; Swain, Abell & Simmons, $4,216; Boston Times, $2,150; and many others. The patronage of collectors, marshals, district attorneys, postmasters

public officers, &c., amounts to a large sum, but very little is known to the public, as it takes the form of contingencies, &c.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Successive Administrations, professing extreme Democracy, have sought to retain power by a profuse and lavish expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Morehead's Senate Report, in 1844, on Retrenchment, states, that of persons employed in offices from 1828 to 1843, the rate of increase is—in the State Department 106 per cent; Treasury do. 58; War do. 67; Navy do. 68; Judiciary do. 75; Printers 571 per cent; Post Office Department 107; average increase 136 per cent. In 1828 Government thus employed 11,714 persons; and 27,647 in1843. The increase since is beyond all precedent.

In 1835, the U. S. Senate appointed a Committee to inquire into the extent, &c. of Executive Patronage, who were Messrs Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton and King of La, which reported that the public expenditure had doubled in eight years, and that

"When offices, instead of being considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils of victory, to be bestowed as rewards for partisan services, without respect to merit; when it came to be understood that all who hold office hold by the tenure of partisan zeal and party service—it is easy to see that the certain, direct and inevitable tendency of such a state of things is to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy and subservient partisans, ready for every service, however base and corrupt. Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subserviency and man worship; to encourage vice and discourage virtue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism—no scheme more perfect could be devised."

Mr. Calhoun's Committee showed, that in 1825, there were 55,777 persons in the employment and pay of the Executive Departments, (the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office;) and, that in 1833, their numbers had increased to 100,079.

A similar Committee sat in 1826, which consisted of Messrs. Benton, Macon, Van Buren, Dickinson, R. M. Johnson, White of Tenn., Holmes of Me., Hayne and Findley. It reported—

I. "That the power and influence of Federal Patronage ....its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the Federal Government, eventually to govern throughout the States, as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire."

II. "That the whole of this power will center in the President....He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters."

III. "That patronage will penetrate this body (the Senate of the U.S.) chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate."

IV. That "if the President was himself the officer of the People, checked by them, and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands."

V. That "we must look forward to the time when the Public Revenue will be doubled; when the Civil and Military officers of the Government will be quadrupled.... when the principle of human action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man....a Monarchy?"

VI. "Those who make the President must support him ....right or wrong....and if he is made contrary to the will of the People....by arms....the array of man against man will be the prelude to the array of army against army, State against State."

In 1847, the Revenue, as compared to that of 1826, had doubled, and the Federal offices and officers had *quadrupled* in number and value. The Committee described the 174 Custom-house officers in New-York as a formidable list; that list has since increased to 500. Men who assume the name of 'Democrat' have had the power since 1828, without making a single effort to arrest the tide of corruption, of which the effects were, in 1826, so clearly foretold. In the twelve years of Mr. Van Buren's power, and in the eight of Messrs. Tyler and Polk's, who can name *a solitary effort* of themselves or their friends, to arrest an evil that more than threatens to crush the spirit of Republican Freedom?

The Committee of 1826, proposed to give the people the DIRECT appointment of the President; but what Congressional majority has ever yet dreamed of allowing the citizens of the U.S. to NOMINATE and appoint the President? "For Congress to refuse to propose the amendment is to prevent decision, and to act upon the principle that the people are incompetent to decide."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1848.]

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chief Justice*, $5,000.

Associate Justices, $4,500 each.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
JOHN MCLEAN,	Cincinnati	N.J.
JAS. M. WAYNE,	Savannah	Ga
JOHN CATRON,	Nashville	Va
JOHN MCKINLEY,	Louisville	Va.
PETER V. DANIEL,	Richmond	Va.
SAMUEL NELSON,	Cooperstown	N.Y.
LEVI WOODBURY,	Portsmouth	N.H.
ROBERT C. GRIER,	Pittsburg	Pa.

Clerk, Wm. T. Carroll, Washington, fees, &c..Md.
Reporter, B. C. Howard, Baltimore, ...$1300.

Attorney-General, U. S., Isaac Toucey, Con., Washington, $4,000.
Clerk, John T. Reed, Scot., $1,600.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
*Wm. Crawford	Va.	Ala.	$3,300

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
Benj. Johnson	Va.	Ark.	2,800
And. T. Judson	Con.	Con.	1,500
Willard Hall	Del.	Del.	1,500
Isaac H. Bronson	Con.	Fl.	2,000
William Marvin	D.C.	S. Fl.	2,000

* In the public accounts we find Crawford entered as Judge of the District of Alabama, at $3,300; in page 259 of Blue Book for 1847, he is entered as Judge of the Northern District of Alabama at $2,500, and, again, as Judge of the Southern District at another $2,500? Looking at the extent and business of the several Districts, the incomes seem disproportioned; $4,000 for Florida, almost a desert, and only $3,500 for S. New York; $1,800 for Maine, $1,500 for Michigan, $1,500 for Kentucky; and as much as $2500 [Blue Book, p. 259] for two Districts in Alabama, $2,000 for two in Mississippi. The Statutes give McCaleb of La. $3,800 a year; the Blue Book, page 260, only $3,000; and Wells, p. 261, $1,500, should be $3,500. The Blue Book indicates $1,500 salary to M. W. Brown for three Judgeships.

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
John C. Nicoll	Ga	Ga.	2,500
Nathaniel Pope	Ky	Ill.	1,500
E. M. Huntington	N.Y.	Ia.	1,500
John J. Dyer	——	Io.	1,500
Th. B. Monroe	Ky.	Ky.	1,500
T. H McCaleb	Miss.	La.	3,800
Ashur Ware	Ms.	Me.	1,800
Upton S. Heath	Md.	Md.	2,000
Peleg Sprague	Ms.	Ms.	2,500
Ross Wilkins	Pa.	Mich.	1,500
S. J. Gholson	Ky	Miss.	2,800
R W. Wells	Va.	Mo.	2,300
Matthew Harvey	N.H.	N.H.	1,000
Phil. Dickinson	N.Y.	N.J.	1,500
Alfred Conkling	N.Y.	N.N.Y.	2,000
Samuel R. Betts	N.Y.	S. N.Y.	3,500
Henry Potter	Va.	N.C.	2,000
H. H. Leavitt	N.J.	Ohio.	1,500
William P. Bryant	Ia.	Or.	2,000
John K. Kane	N.Y.	E. Pa.	2,500
Thos. Irwin	Pa.	W. Pa.	1,800
John Pitman	R.I.	R.I.	1,500
R. B. Gilchrist	S.C.	S C.	2,500
Morgan W. Brown	Ten.	Ten.	1,500
Jno. C. Watrous	Con.	Tex.	2,000
Samuel Prentiss	Con.	Vt.	1,200
J D. Halyburton	Va.	E. Va.	1,800
J. W. Brockenbrough	Va.	W.Va.	1,600

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—[*Name and District.*]

Geo. F. Shepley, Me ; Josiah Minot, N. H.; Chas. Linsley, Vt.; Jonathan Stoddard, Ct.; W. S. Burgess, R. I.; G. W. Clinton, N. N. Y.; L. B. Shepherd, S. N. Y.; James S. Green, N. J.; Thos. M. Pettit, E. Pa.; Jno. L. Dawson, W. Pa.; W. H. Rogers, Del.; Wm. L. Marshall, Md.; R. C. Nicholas, E. Va ; G Thompson, W. Va.; Duncan K. McRae, N. C.; Edw. McCready, S. C.; Henry R. Jackson, Ga.; Joseph A. S. Acklin, N. Ala.; Alex. B. Meek, S. Ala ; And'w K. Blythe, N Miss.; R. M. Gaines, S. Miss.; Thomas J. Durant, La ; Thos. C Lyon, E. Ten.; Thos. D. Mosely, M. Ten.; H. W. McCorry, W. Ten.; P. S. Loughborough, Ky.; Thos. W. Bartley, O.; L. Barbour, Ia.; David L. Gregg, Ills.; Thos. T. Gantt, Mo.; Samuel H. Hempstead, Ark.; John Norvell, Mich.; Chandler C. Yonge, Fl.; Wm. P. Lynde, Wis.; Isaac M. Preston, Iowa; Frank. H. Merriman, Tex.; Ic. W. R. Bromley, Or.

MARSHALS.

Showing the name, native State, District, and so much of the expenses of the United States Courts in each District, during the year ending June 30, 1847, as are paid out of the public revenue—in figures.

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses
Ala	James G. Lyon	S. Ala.	$8,000
Va	Benjamin Patterson	N. Ala.	500
Ark	Elias Rector	Ark.	15,515
N. H	Benning Mann	Con	2,900
Del	Alexander Porter	Del.	900
N. Y	Robert Myers	N. Fl }	19,319
Va	Joseph B. Browne	S. Fl. }	
Ga	T. M. Griffin	Ga.	3,300
Ten	Stinson H. Anderson	Ill	6,045
Va	Abel C. Pepper	Ia.	1,825
Ky	Gideon S. Bailey	Iowa.	26,500
Pa	John Lane	Ky.	2,000
La	William F. Wagner	La.	25,000
Me	Rufus McIntyre	Me.	9,500
Va	Moreau Forrest	Md.	7,500
N. H	Isaac O. Barnes	Ms.	20,744
Ms	Austin E. Wing	Mich.	9,000
Ten	Thomas Fletcher	S. Miss.	1,700
	John Rayburn	N. Miss.	3,156
Ky	Robert C. Ewing	Mo.	7,203
N. H	Cyrus Barton	N. H.	2,000
Pa	Samuel McClurg	N. J.	1,900

MARSHALS—(Continued.)

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
N. J	Ely Moore	S. N.Y.	33,000
Ms	Jacob Gould, Jr	N. N.Y.	36,190
N. C	Wesley Jones	N. C.	300
Pa	Daniel A. Robertson	Ohio.	13,000
Pa	George M. Keim	E. Pa.	19,700
	John Keatly	W. Pa.	9,300
R. I	Burrington Anthony	S. Ala	11,000
S. C	Thomas D. Condy	S. C.	3,700
Ten	A. R. Crozier	E. Ten.	1,159
Pa	R. J. Chester	W. Ten.	2,712
S. C	Jesse B. Clements	M. Ten.	1,000
Va	James H. Cooke	Tex.	1,000
——	Jacob Kent, Jr	Vt.	1,100
Va	Edmund Christian	E. Va.	4,300
Va	James Points	W Va.	18,895
N. Y	John S. Rockwell	Wis.	25,000
Joseph L. Meek		Or.	——

REMARKS.—Five Marshals are named for Florida in 1846-7. Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847, throws very little light upon the question of what the expenses of these Courts, not covered by fees, consist of. Many of the sums are in round numbers like salaries. The Statute restricts the incomes of District Attorneys, but B. F. Butler only paid $211 and 19 cents into the Treasury. Mr. S. U. Downs, now U. S. Senator for La., was District Attorney in 1846-7, and paid back $17, charging, beside the fees of his office, $11,135 for professional services. The incomes of Clerks of U. S. Courts do not appear in any record, but are received as fees and are a tax upon those who come before it, and partly upon the public in criminal cases. In 1846-7, the Marshals in Mobile and Georgia repaid $4,216 into the Treasury; all the others, and all the District Attorneys, only paid back $536.

Beside the $19,319 for Florida, $2,227 were paid for supplies and services to E. D. Court; R. M. Gaines got $4,535, being ¾ per cent. on a judgment rendered in 1839 against a Bank; and the Clerk of the District Court of Louisiana was paid $2,842 for attendance, &c., beside fees. The Attorneys and Marshals have petty sums set opposite their names as salaries, say $400, $300, $200—in all $14,566; while their real official incomes, which probably exceed $500,000, are not even alluded to.

Samuel McKeon is paid as a judicial officer, being an agent in Mr. Walker's office, $2,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. Cranch, Ms., Chief Justice, $2,700; James S. Morsell, Md, Associate Judge, $2,500; James Dunlop, Md, do., $2,500; T. Hartley Crawford, Pa, Judge Criminal Court, $2,000; other Judges, $2,000; Thos. Woodward, Coroner, Washington Co, expenses, $2,200; Alex. Hunter, Marshal, D. C., expenses of Courts, $55,000. There are between 50 and 60 Justices of the Peace in the District, who are paid by fees.

The Judiciary, in 1846-7, was a direct charge on the public revenue to the amount of $593,654, viz: District of Columbia, $68,200; NET expenses of Courts, $319,675; Judges' salaries, $96,579; Attorneys and Marshals (salaries only,) $14,566: Attorney General and office, $4,769; Reporter, S. C., $1,300; Florida Judges, $3,565; Wisconsin do, $4,950; Iowa do, $4,050; Additional to Judges of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mobile and Wisconsin, $4,000. In 1817, the aggregate expense was $155,432; in 1827, $225,374; in 1837, $399,708 See Morehead's Report, June 15, 1844.

MILITARY CRIMES.—The U. S. Statute March 3, 1825, provides for the punishment of military and naval offences, crimes perpetrated on the high seas, offences committed on board of ships belonging to the United States while in foreign ports, conspiracy to burn or destroy shipping, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War—WILLIAM L. MARCY, Massachusetts, $6,000.

Chief Clerk—Arch'd. Campbell, N. Y., $2,000.—Seven other clerks at $1,000 to $1,600.

Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, $14,650; Contingencies, $1,750; Contingencies, &c., of N.W. Executive Building, $6,160.

Of $47,431,344 voted by Congress, in its session ending Aug. 11, 1848, not less than $10,612,416, were for the army and military purposes, beside $583,600 for fortifications, $143.472 to the Military Academy, and large sums for War Pensions, &c. Active operations in Mexico had ceased; that country was subdued.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—William Medill, $3,000. Twelve Clerks at $1,000 to $1.100; Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, $16,233; Contingencies, $1,800.

W. A. Richmond, N. Y., Act. Sup. and Ass't., Detroit, $1,500. Six Clerks, Interpreters, &c., Five do., Wisconsin.

St. Louis Superintendency.

T. H. Harvey, Sup't. (Va.) St. Louis, $1,500.

J. Beach, Ms., A. J. Bruce, Va., R. W. Cummins, Pa., J. Miller, S. C., G. C. Madock, and T. Fitzpatrick, Agents, $1,500 each; also, 20 Subs. and Interpreters.

Other Superintendencies.

S. M. Rutherford, Va., Agent, &c., $1,500; R. S. Neighbors, Special Agent Wild Indians, Texas, $1,700; J. W. Kisick, N. C., J. Logan, A. M. Upshaw, Agents, at $1,500; also 20 other persons.

For 1848-9, Congress voted $901,135 to support the Indian Department. We make room for a few items.

Fulfilling treaties, viz.: To Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior, in money, $50,000, in goods $33,100; in tobacco, $500; do. and provisions, $4,000; blacksmiths' shops, steel and iron, $5,000; guns, schools, carpenters and beaver traps, $4,700; Farming materials, $2,000; Education of 40 Choctaw youths, and teachers, $12,500; Education to Chickasaws and Chippewas, $3,500. Many more votes to Creeks, Delawares, Cherokees, Quapaws, &c., are in the form of education, millers, blacksmiths' shops, tobacco, salt, goods, farming implements, carpenters, money, cattle, iron and steel, missions, farmers, medicines, laborers, oxen, doctors, &c. It is probable that the goods are supplied by contract. To agents $23,590 are voted, and it is evident that persons of high character ought to be selected to expend nearly a million a year among uncivilized tribes in the wilderness.

MILITARY PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—James L. Edwards, Va., $2,500. 13 Clerks at $800 to $1,600; Clerks and Contingencies, 1846-7, $14,500.

The estimate for Pensions for 1846-7, was $2,507,100—the appropriations $2,075,323.

Payments made in year ending June 30, 1847.

Invalid Pensions	$246,246
Widows and Orphans—act of 1836	322,105
Revolutionary—act of 1818	102,132
Revolutionary—act of 1832	292,978
Five years to Widows—act of 1838	222,526
Revolutionary—act of 1843	42,302
Pensions—act of 1844	444,424
Unclaimed, 1838, &c	27,621
Claims, two acts	43,303

The military pension appropriations leave about $650,080 over. The Blue Book gives us every clerk, messenger and interpreter's name, but the details of these pensions we find nowhere. Not a midshipman, carpenter, gunner or sailmaker in the navy, dies, but the facts are chronicled minutely in the Blue Book. Pensioners die off quietly. Says Secretary Marcy:

> The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office, is twenty-three thousand and nineteen. The number paid during the half year ending on the 1st of July last was only fifteen thousand and ninety-two. The office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of pensioners has been by that cause considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction in that period is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

There are 43 Pension Agents, who charge $2 on every $100 they pay out; and this, in 1846-7, afforded them incomes ranging from $200 up to perhaps $2,500—average under $900. The agent at Boston is Franklin Haven; at New-York, Benj. S. Hoit, at Albany, T. W. Olcott; Philadelphia, James R. Snowden; Pittsburg, John B. Guthrie; Baltimore, James Swan; Louisville, G. W. Meriwether; Cincinnati, James Hall; St. Louis, W. C. Anderson; Washington, J. W. Maury.

THE ARMY.

GENERALS AND STAFF.

Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Va.

Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR, Va.

Brigadier-Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Va., (Maj. Gen. by brevet.)

Brigadier-Gen. John E. Wool, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.)

Brigadier-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Ga., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Sept. 23, 1846.)

Beside the above, the law of 1818 allows brevet pay to all in actual command, and has sometimes been interpreted so as to include persons in charge of the public works, &c. &c.

The emoluments of military officers are increased by double or triple rations, double pay, brevet pay, servants' pay and clothing, horses, forage, &c. These charges are commuted into cash, the ration at 20 cents, &c. Mr. Gilmer of Va., in House of Representatives, May 30, 1842, said it would be better to pay good officers, where required, *liberally*, by fixed allowances, than this system of perquisites. He understood that the United States were charged daily with from 100 to 200 horses in Washington, where not more than 20 to 40 were in use.

He read, from a table sent from the War Department, a statement showing the income of military officers per annum, as follows:

Rank.	Pay.	Allowances.	Total.
Major-General	$2,400	$4,915	$7,815
Brigadier-General	1,243	3,165	4,413
Colonel of Cavalry	1,080	2,396	3,476
Col. of Art'y. or Infantry.	900	2,096	2,996
Lieut. Col. of Cavalry	900	2,047	2,947
Surgeon of ten years	720	2,086	2,806
Surgeon of less than 10 ys.	720	1,794	2,514

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col. and Adj.-Gen., Roger Jones, Va., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt.-Col., Sam. Cooper, N.Y., Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

Four Assist. Adj't. Gen's, with brevet rank of Major, viz.: Lorenzo Thomas, Del.; G. A. McCall, Pa.; Wm. W. S. Bliss, N.Y.; W. G. Freeman, Va. Other 8, with brevet rank of Captain.

In office, 7 clerks, at $800 to $1,200 each, $7,650.

Inspector General's Department.

Cols., James Duncan, N. Y. and Sylvester Churchill, Vt. (Brigade-Gen. bvt.) Inspectors-Gen.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PAY.

The following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the U.S.A. was written to show the falsehood of the impressions conveyed by a very sinister article recently appearing in the *Washington Union*, about Gen. Taylor's pay. Mr. RITCHIE has pocketed more of the public money, as Executive Organ, for doing nothing excepting helping to get us into some ugly scrapes, utterly disgraceful to the country, than Gen. Taylor received for fighting the country out of them. Again: we are below the mark when we say that Mr. RITCHIE received treble as much public money for doing nothing at all but pocketing the difference between what he charged the people of the United States for a single document of the thousands he printed for Congress, and what he paid the poor printers for doing it, than Gen. TAYLOR got for whipping Santa Anna and other friends of POLK and RITCHIE, during the whole Mexican War to the closing of the account at Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the "Union" of September 28, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major-General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
R. JONES, Adj.-Gen.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General Thomas S. Jesup, Va., Major-General by brevet.

Col. Henry Stanton, Vt., Assist. Q. M. G.

Col. Henry Whitney, Ms., Assist. Q. M. G.

Two deputies, with rank of Lt. Col.; 8 Quartermasters, rank of Major; 36 Captains and A. Q. M., Majors by brevet; 2 military storekeepers.

At Washington, 6 clerks at $1,000 to $1,600. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, $10,397.

Clerks and Agents, Quartermaster's Department to Dec. 3, 1847.—We have not room for the list. Some reside at Washington; some with the army; others at Philadelphia, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. Their incomes are from $40 up to $150 per month, and some have rations. Their number is nearly 200. Also, 52 Masters of Public transports, steamers, propellers, ships, brigs and schooners, at $100 to $250, and in some cases at so much for all hands per month, while thus employed in 1847–8, in the Gulf of Mexico.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. George Gibson, Pa., Com. Gen. Sub., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt. Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Ky., Assist. Com. Gen. Sub.

Commissaries of Subsistence.

Majors, Th. W. Lendrum, D.C.; R. P. Lee, Va.; G. C. Waggaman, Va.

Captains, J. B. Grayson, Ky.; A. B. Eaton, N.Y.; John C. Casey, Eng.

Chief Clerk of Department, Rich. Gott, Md., $1,600; 5 other clerks, $1,000 to $1,200; 10 clerks elsewhere, $600 to $1,200. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, $7,050.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General, Thos. Lawson, Va., $2,500.

Surgeons 22; *Assistants* do. 55. Natives of U.S. 72; born abroad 5.

Clerks 2; Private Physicians, temporarily employed, 45, at $20 to $100 per month. Clerks, &c., 1847, $2,900.

Income of Surgeons of 10 years, each $2,306; under 10 years, $2,514.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

One Paymaster-General; two deputies and 33 paymasters; natives of U.S. 33; of Europe 3. A paymaster receives $60 per month, four rations per day, and is allowed two servants, and in war time four horses, forage, &c.

Nathan Towson, Md., Paymaster-General, $2,500. Benj. F. Larned, Ms. and Daniel Randall, Md., Dep. Paym'rs-Gen.

Paymasters.—T. J. Leslie, Eng.; D. S. Townsend, U.S.; C. H. Smith, Va.; Timothy P. Andrews, Ire., (Brigadier-General by brevet, late Colonel Voltigeurs;) Edm. Kirby, Con., (Lt. Col. by brevet,) A. D. Stuart, Va.; Christ. Andrews, Ireland; Benjamin Walker, Vt.; Eugene Van Ness, N.Y.; St. Clair Denny, Pa.; David Hunter, D.C.; L J. Beall, R.I.;

Abram Van Buren, N.Y., (Lt. Col. by brevet;) R. A. Forsyth, Mn.; A. J. Coffee, Tenn.; S. S. Stacy, Me.; J. C. Pattridge, N.Y.; Charles Bodine; W. A. Spark, Va.; B. W. Brice, Va.; R. B. Reynolds, La.; P. T. Crutchfield, Va.; Wm. Singer, Pa.; Noah Johnston, Va.; V. E. Piollet, Pa.; G. H. Ringgold, Md.; J. R. Wallace; F. A. Cunningham, O.; J. C. Bergh, N.Y.; A. B. Ragan, Ga.; G. C. Hutter, Va.; R. H. Weightman, D.C.

Chief Clerk of Department, Nathaniel Frye, Me., $1,700; six others, $1,000 to $1,400 each. Paymasters' clerks, at various stations, 38, at $700 each. Clerks and contingencies, 1846–7, $9,600.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel, Joseph G. Totten, Con., (Brigadier-General by brevet.)

Lt. Colonels, Sylvanus Thayer, Ms., (Col. by brevet,) and R. E. De Russy, N.Y.

Majors, J. L. Smith, S.C.; W. H. Chase, Ms.; Rich. Delafield, N.Y.; Corn. A. Ogden, N.J.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 26; natives, U.S. 37; born at sea 1. Clerks, &c., 1847, $6,050.

Clerks, in office, 5, at $800 to $1,200; 4 agents.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel, John J. Abert, Md.

Lt. Colonel, James Kearny, Ireland.

Majors, S. H. Long, N.H.; Hartman Bache, Pa.; J. D. Graham, Va.; Wm. Turnbull, Md.

Captains 10; Lieutenants 25; natives of U.S. 34, of Spain 1. Pay, same as dragoon regiments.

In Bureau, four clerks, at $1,000 to $1,400; 14 agents at $10 to $100 per month. Clerks and casual expenses, 1847, $6,250.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Talcott, Con.

Lt. Colonel, Henry K. Craig, Pa.

Majors, R. L. Baker, Con.; J. Ripley, Con.; J. Symington, Md.; W. H. Bell, N.C.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 18; all natives of the U.S. Military storekeepers 15. Storekeepers' pay $1,250 per annum.

In office, eight clerks, at $800 to $1,200. Clerks and casual charges $9,580.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Richard B. Mason, Va.

Lieut. Col., Edwin V. Sumner, Ms., July 13, '48.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, William S. Harney, La., (Brig. Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., T. T. Fauntleroy, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Third Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Edward G. W. Butler.

Lieut. Col., Thomas P. Moore, Va.

Majors 2; Surgeons 2; Captains 11; Lieutenants 30—42 natives of U. S.; 2 Ireland; 1 Poland.

A Colonel of engineers, ordnance, dragoons, or mounted riflemen, receives per month as pay, $90, $36 for rations, forage for 3 to 5 horses, and is allowed 2 servants, &c. A Lieut. Colonel has $75, with $30 for rations, also for forage, &c. A Major $60, and for rations $24, &c. A Captain $50, also $24 for rations. A Lieutenant $33 25, and $24 for rations. Sergeant of Dragoons, per month, $13; Corporal $13; Private $8.

4 Colonels of Cavalry at $3,476—$13,904; 4 Lieut. Colonels, at $2,947—$11,788; 21 Colonels of Infantry, &c., at $2,996—$62,916; 21 Lieut. Colonels at $2.947—$61,887; 8 Majors of Cavalry, at $2,714—$21,712; 40 Captains, do., at, on an average, $2.300—$92,000; 38 Majors, Infantry, &c., at $2,650—$100,700; 218 Captains, do., at $856—$176.608; 266 First Lieutenants, at $736—$195.776; 308 Second Lieuts., at $676—$208,208.—Total $945,479.

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Persifor F. Smith, Pa., (Major-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut Col., William W. Loring, N. C.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 25.—Natives of the United States 37, England 1.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Ichabod B. Crane, N. J.

Lieut. Col., Benjamin K. Pierce. N. H.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—All natives of U. States.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, James Bankhead, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., John Irving, Ms.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Natives of the United States 50, Scotland 1, England 2.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel. William Gates, Ms.

Lieut. Col.,Francis S. Belton, Md. (Col. brevet.)

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 16.—Natives of the United States 53; born at sea 1.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, John B. Walbach, Ger.

Lieut. Col., Matthew M. Payne, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Nat. of U. S. 52, Cuba 1.

* *Regiment of Voltigeurs and Foot Riflemen.*

Colonel,

Lieut. Col.,

Majors 2; Surgeons 3; Captains 10; First Lieutenants 10; Second Lieutenants 20.—All natives of the United States.

The pay of Foot Riflemen is the same as that of Infantry.

* THE SIXTEEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Colonels.

1. William Davenport, Pa., (brevet); 2. Hugh Brady, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. James B. Many, Del.; 4. William Whistler, Md.; 5. Geo. M. Brooke, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Newman S. Clarke, Con., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 7. Matthew Arbuckle, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 8. William J. Worth, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet); 9. Henry L. Webb, N.Y., May 23, 1843; 10. Robert E. Temple, Vt.; 11. Albert C. Ramsay, Pa.; 12. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C.; 13. John J. Fay, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1847; 14. William C. Trousdale,N. C., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 15. George W. Morgan, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen by brevet); 16, John W. Tibbatts, Ky.

Colonels of Artillery or Infantry receive $75 per month, $36 for rations, (and double rations if commanding military departments,) forage for 3 to 4 horses, and are allowed 2 servants, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Henry Wilson, Pa., (Col. by brevet); 2. Bennet Riley. Md., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Vt., (Col. by brevet); 4. John Garland, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 5. Wm G. Belknap, N. Y., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Gustavus Loomis, Vt.; 7. Joseph Plympton, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 8. Thomas Staniford, Con., (Col. by brevet); 9. Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.; 10. Ralph G. Norvell, Ten., Dec. 3, 1847; 11. Wm M. Graham, Va.; 12. Thomas H. Seymour, Con., (Col. by brevet); 13.

14. Paul O. Hébert, La.; 15. Joshua Howard, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 16.

The other officers, in the 16 Infantry Regiments, are as follow:

Regiments.	Majors.	Captains	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Born in U S.	Born in Europe.
First.....	2	10	10	11	32	Fr. 1.
Second.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Third.....	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fourth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fifth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Sixth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Fr. 1.
Seventh.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Eighth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Ninth*.....	2	10	10	20	41	Eng. 1.
Tenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Eleventh	2	10	10	20	39	Prus 1*a*
Twelfth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Ger. 1
Thirteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fourteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fifteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Ger 2*b*
Sixteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Scot. 1*c*

a One Captain, a native of Hanover—One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

b One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

c One Captain, a native of Canada

Majors of Artillery or Infantry receive $60 per month, $24 for rations, forage for 3 horses, and are allowed for 2 servants; Captains $40, rations $24; Lieutenants $27 to $30 each, and $24 for rations; Sergeants-$13 per month; Corporals $9; Privates $7. From the pay of each private $1 per month is retained until the term of his enlistment expires. Commandants at fixed posts get double rations.

The 12th and 14th Infantry regiments are being mustered out of service at New-Orleans; 13th do., at Mobile; 15th do., at Cincinnati

The Statute of Aug. 1848, repeals the act of May 13, 1846, authorizing "an increase of the rank and file of the Army," but provides. that the President may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates in five regiments to 100 per company.†

Mr. Secretary Marcy, in his Report of Dec. 2, 1847, said, that the 25 regular regiments, when full, would contain 28,814, exclusive of officers, but that the strength then was only 21,533, although 22,243 men had been enlisted for the regulars (beside the previous number) within the 12 months Artillery regiments, when full, contain 1,200 privates; cavalry, foot, and voltigeurs, 1,000 each.

* In Nov. 1844, there were but eight Infantry regiments, with 10 Second Lieutenants each. In Nov. 1847, there were sixteen—eight with 12 and eight with 20 Second Lieutenants each. The Secretary of War, in his report of Nov. 30, 1844, mentions, "that the average number of vacancies, from all casualties in the army, is about thirty; which, therefore, should be the limit of annual promotions from the Academy, or of new appointments in the Army. The 3d and 4th Dragoons, 9th to 16th Infantry, and Voltigeurs, are disbanded.

† Companies of Artillery and Infantry are now allowed 42 privates; Dragoons 50

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Ten Professors or Teachers.

Cadets.—First Class 42; Second do. 46; Third do. 30; Fourth do. 79. Natives of U.S. 245, of Turkey 1, of Italy 1.

Pay of Cadets, in artillery and infantry, per month $24.

Congress voted $143,472 to uphold the Academy for 1848–9, viz.: Pay of officers, teachers, cadets and musicians, $79,764; barracks for cadets; contingencies $30,155, &c., being about $530 per annum for instructing each of the 247 military scholars. It would be well to inquire what proportion of the boys thus taught, go into and remain in the army.

In 1846–7, the pay of officers, cadets, &c. at W. P. was $81,740, their subsistence, forage, &c., $3,-043, expenses, barracks, visiters, $41,971. Barracks for the Cadets are in progress, at a cost of $136,000, exclusive of out-buildings.

THE UNITED STATES' ARMY—PROMOTIONS.

In the British Army, old deserving non-commissioned officers do not, as in France, get often promoted; young lads of the 'man-milliner' species, are put over the heads of the oldest, steadiest sergeants, over men whose practical knowledge of discipline, and great military experience, ought to entitle them to promotion. Senator Pearce of N.H. thinks that we follow the English practice too closely. One day he told of "a sergeant who performed a service at the battle of the Whithlacoochee, for which, had it been under Napoleon, he would have got a baton. But in ours what did he get? Three times did that gallant fellow, with his arm broken and hanging at his side, charge the Indians and drive them from their hammocks, where they were entrenched. The poor sergeant stayed in the service until his time expired, and that was all he got for his gallantry and disinterestedness." An opinion gains strength, that the honors of the Army and Navy ought to be thrown open to free competition. Very many commissions and promotions are the reward of official trimming and truckling in Congress, &c., by the relatives of parties thus placed over the heads of more deserving men.

Von Müller tells us in his Universal History, that "The degrees in the Roman Army were very numerous. From the last centurion of the last manipulus of the first line to the primipilatus, there were sixty steps. The choice of the Generals did not depend on the number of years of service; often the leader who had triumphed served under his successor, and the father under the command of his son; indolence and want of ability were the only obstacles to promotion."

"The Romans did not consider it necessary that the soldiers should be of great stature; large bodies cannot easily support so much fatigue as those of smaller bulk. The Barbarians disdained the small stature of the Roman troops. *The love of their country*, and the great interests that were at stake, gave to the armies of the Romans an impulse very different from the motives of the Carthaginian and Asiatic soldiery, *who fought only for pay.*"

Sir James Mackintosh considered a Standing Army dangerous to the institutions of a free State; De Tocqueville thinks that "a restless and turbulent spirit is an evil inherent in the very constitution of Democratic armies;" and that odd compound of monarchy, feudalism and aristocracy, Sir Walter Scott, told his son that "a democratical soldier is worse than an ordinary traitor by ten thousand degrees, as he forgets his military honor, and is faithless to the master whose bread he eats."

Under the Government which Scott so greatly admired, Commissions in the army are bought and sold like stocks or acres; officers who have served some two to ten years are allowed to retire on half pay, enjoy it twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and then sell out to younger men; merit, if unconnected with rank and standing in society, is quite apt to be overlooked, though it is not always so.

Fuller, a distinguished English author, early in the 17th century, wrote a book called "The Holy State," wherein he thus describes "The Good General:" He shows in what a General "*loves* and *is beloved* by his soldiers." "1. By giving them good words." "2. By *partaking* with his soldiers in their *painful employments.*" "3. By sharing with them in their wants." "4. By taking notice, and rewarding of their deserts; never disinheriting a worthy soldier of his birthright, of *the next office due unto him.* For a *worthy man* is wounded more deeply by his own General's neglect, than by his enemies' sword; the latter may kill him, but the former deads his courage, or, what is worse, mads it into discontent; who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse to scale a city by it, than a bridge of him while alive, for his *punics* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment. For this reason chiefly, (*besides some others,*) a great and valiant English General in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was *hated of his soldiers*, because he deposed officers by his own absolute will, without respect of orderly advancing such as deserved it, which made a great man once salute him with this letter: 'Sir, If you will be pleased to bestow a Captain's place on the bearer hereof, being a worthy gentleman, he shall do that for you, which never as yet any soldier did, namely, pray to God for your health and happiness.'"

PAY OF THE ARMY, YEAR 1846–7.

The following particulars are taken from Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, pp. 123 to 214 and 282 to 295; what little insight they give us as to the system of accountability to Congress and the public, through *clearness of statements and a publicity of facts*, those who can may profit by; we really cannot.

Pay of the Army, (deducting repayments,) $1,-725,992. Of twenty-three paymasters named, T. P. Andrews was intrusted with $395,391; T. J. Leslie with $547,546; G. H. Ringgold $231,306; and the others with sums varying from $642 to $116,-605. Pay of ten regiments $80,000.

Subsistence of Officers $545,467; of which $422,-823 passed through the hands of Paymasters Leslie, Andrews, Townsend and Ringgold.

Subsistence Department, $1,763,566; of which $900,800 were paid through Commissary Seawell, $121,000 through Shiras, $400,000 through Grayson; $120,000 through Lee.

Subsistence, ten Regiments of Regulars, $220,832; of which $150,000 paid per Seawell.

Quartermaster's Department, $1,473,630; of which per Vinton $140,000. Æ. Mackay $76,000, T. F. Hunt $108,234, H. Stanton $100,000, Dusenberry, $55,100; Morris S. Miller $32,459; M. M. Clark $343,752, D. D. Tompkins $504,503.

Same Department—Incidentals, [no items or explanations given,] $1,025,337; of which, per Hunt $251,000, Clark $656,235.

Same Department—Transportation and Supplies, $971,331; of which $1,126,680 in hands of Michael M. Clark, $939,500 in hands of David H. Vinton, $411.000 H. Stanton, $155,550 Æ. Mackay, $796,309, T. F. Hunt, $70,000 Dusenberry, $166,920 M. S. Miller, $117,000 F. R. Loper.

Transportation of the Army, including Officers' baggage, $3.314,125; per hands of T. F. Hunt $339,-934, D. D. Tompkins $503,956. M. M. Clark $1.479,-196, Æ. Mackay $168,200, D. H. Vinton $231,700.

Clothing Department, $597,119; of which $565,-975 per H. Stanton.

Of $405,036 on hand for three months' extra pay to privates, sergeants, musicians, &c., and expenses of recruiting, $291,858 were paid. $40,294 for

services of private physicians, of which $24,500 per Mower.—"*Barracks, Quarters, &c.,*" $266,078; of which per M. M. Clark, Assist. Quartm'r. $116,-919. "Providing for the comfort of Discharged Soldiers," $500,000, through Dy. Quartermaster Gen. Hunt—no details. Repairs of Roads and Bridges for armies, $59,000.

MEXICAN HOSTILITIES, &c.

In addition to the above, and other expenditures, we find in page 163 to 168 Executive Documents, 7, Dec. 1847, that $16,344,397 were paid in 1846-7, under the head of '*Mexican Hostilities.*'—Reference is made to the act of July 20, 1846, but no details are given of the expenditure. The money was expended on 'volunteers and other troops;' and appears to have passed through the hands of—T. F. Hunt $3,266,224, A. Mackay, $641 540. H. Stanton $410,000. H Whiting $300,000, A. R. Hetzel $249,000, D. D. Tompkins $476 615, S. B. Dusenbury $159·000, D H. Vinton $732,913, M M. Clark $1,336,592, R. E. Clary $190,000, W. Seawell $200,000, Amos B. Eaton $195,000, J. B. Grayson $510,000, J. P. Moore $194,043, Paymaster T. J. Leslie $1,799,450, B. Walker $200,000, Timothy P. Andrews (ex-Col. Voltigeurs) $352,-000, Christ. Andrews $122,000, Roger S. Dix $100,-000. A. D Steuart $567,950, Benjamin F. Larned $546,400, G. H. Ringgold $384,700, H. C. Wayne $146,000

Pay of Volunteers, $614,481.—Charged as in the hands of B. F. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-Gen. $1,100,000, from which said payments were made.

Subsistence of Volunteers, 11 Regts. $257,453, of which $200,000 per Commissaries Lee and Seawell.

Preventing, Suppressing and Repressing Indian Hostilities, $51,322; but no act is referred to, nor is it clear to us who got the money.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Armament of certain Fortifications, $203,773.—No particulars given, but act of May 15, '46, referred to. '*Ordnance Service,*' $83,994. '*Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies,*' $560,633; Horses lost or destroyed, $20,252. '*National Armories,*' $369,-503; of which, per E. Ingersoll, storekeeper, $217,000. and Richard Parker $142,475. *Repairs, &c.,* at Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, $151,053; Arsenals, $108,915; Bought Saltpetre, Brimstone and Gunpowder, $150,000; Laid out in Fortifications and Barracks, $1,363,245—no details, but a reference to the amount paid the lieutenant, captain, or other military man who drew the money. Light-houses, Harbors, River Improvements, $84,308; Removal of Choctaws from Mississippi, $41,995; 'Expenses of Mission to Wild Indians of the Prairie,' $51,723, M. G. Lewis and P. M. Butler, Commissioners—an expensive mission this. For carrying into effect Indian Treaties, or payments to Indians in money or in kind, immense sums are charged, but beyond a reference to the statutes and stating who expended the money, little information is given to the public. On the military establishment votes; $8,204,218 appears to have been in the hands of public accountants on July 1, 1846, and $8,365,318 on July 1, 1847.

While many pages of the Blue Book are filled up with such items as "New-York Daily Express, for advertising meeting of Army and Medical Board, $14," the American Reader will look in vain for any complete and intelligible account of the year's receipts and expenditures; indeed bills to enforce the payment into the Treasury of all the revenue have met with quite as little favor at Washington as at Westminster.

Five or six years since, Mr. Meriwether reported, from the committee on public expenditures, in the House of Representatives, a bill providing, "That no officer of the army or navy shall receive any other compensation than the pay or emoluments of the office which he holds, notwithstanding he may perform the duties of any other office or appointment." Also, "That no payment shall be made to any officer of the army or navy, by way of pay or emoluments, who may have been or shall be restored to rank, for the time he may have been or shall be out of service." A majority in Congress, who have 'Democracy' continually upon their lips, and 'the public plunder' in their eye, would have passed a bill to double the national taxation for the especial benefit of idle and useless officials, the lumber of the public service, rather than adopt such real reforms as the above.

THE NAVY.

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce without a maritime protection; and a moderate knowledge of man and history will convince any one that no such prodigy ever can arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together—one cannot long exist without the other.—JOHN ADAMS—Message, Nov. 28, 1797.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations.... The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Message, Dec. 1825.

Reason shows, and experience proves, that no commerce at prosperity can be durable, if it cannot be united in case of need, to naval force. This truth is as well understood in the United States as anywhere.... I cannot refrain from believing that the Anglo-Americans will one day become the first maritime power on the globe.—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

VESSELS OF WAR—*Oct. 1848.*

In the Pacific.—Ohio, 74 guns; Congress, 44; Independence, 54; Warren, 20; Fredonia, 4; St Mary, 20; Dale, 16; Lexington, (store) 6; Southampton, 4. Commodore T. Ap. C. Jones, commanding.

Mediterranean.—United States, 44 guns; Marion, 16; Taney, schooner, 3; Princeton, steamer 9; Alleghany, do.; Erie, (store) 4; Supply, (store) 4 Commodore W. Bolton, commanding.

Brazil Coast.—Brandywine, 44; St. Louis, 20; Perry, 10. Commodore G. W. Storer, comman'g.

African Coast.—Portsmouth, 20 guns; Jamestown, 20; Decatur, 16; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Commodore Ben. Cooper, commanding.

Home Squadron.———Raritan, 44 guns; Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Albany 20; Germantown, 20; Flirt, 2; Iris and Waterwitch, (steamers) each 1; Electra, (store) 2. Commodore Wilkinson, commanding.

Coast Survey.—Wave, 1; Phœnix, 1; Vixen, (steamer) 3. *Lake Service*—Michigan, (steamer) 1. *European Seas*—St. Lawrence, 44. *East Indies*—Plymouth, 20; Preble, 16; Dolphin, 10.

Preparing for Sea.- (At New-York) Relief, store; (at Boston) Constitution, 44; (at Norfolk) Columbia, 44; Vandalia, 20.

Receiving Ships in Commission—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Franklin, 74; North Carolina, 74; Ontario, 18; Union, (steamer) 4.

Vessels in Ordinary.—Columbus, 74; Delaware, 74; Potomac, 44; Savannah, 44; Cyane, 20; Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36; Vincennes, 20; Falmouth, 20; Fairfield, 20; Levant, 20; Yorktown, 16; Petrel, 1; Mississippi, (steamer) 10; Fulton, (steamer) 4; Cumberland, 44.

Tenders.—Steamers Engineer and Gen. Taylor.

On the Stocks.—Alabama, 74 guns; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New-York, 74; New-Orleans, 74, (at Sacket's Harbor, Lake Ontario,); Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; Saranac, 44; Susquehanna 44; Powhatan, 44; also 4 first-class steamers at Kittery, Me., Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Gosport.

By comparing the above list of war ships with annexed lists of officers, a pretty correct judgment may be obtained as to the proportion they bear to each other. In 1842, in Congress, Mr. Fillmore "believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade to be given them; of course there was but little responsibility."—There are *some* limits now.

We have been unable to find any official list of the officers, crews, &c. of the several ships. The Bureau of Construction estimates the pay of officers and seamen for 1849 at $2,600,000, but says nothing as to the number of *men* and boys, nor how many are in each ship.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN Y. MASON, Virginia, $6,000.

Chief Clerk, Robert W. Young, $2,000; other 11 Clerks, at $1,000 to $1,500. Estimate of expenses of the Secretary's office for 1848-9, $24,790.

BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief, Commodore Joseph Smith, Ms., $3,500.—*Civil Engineer*, W. P. S. Sanger, Ms., $2,000.—Five Clerks, &c., $700 to $1,400; Six Civil Engineers, at New-York, &c., at $1,500 to $2,500 each; Six Agents, for preserving live oak, at $200 to $2,000 each. They asked a supply of $1,837,155 for 1849, including another $350,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Chief, Lewis Warrington, Va., (who took the Epervier, April 29, 1814,) $3,500; Six Clerks, &c., at $700 to $1,200.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.

Chief, Charles W. Skinner, Me., $3,000; Ten Clerks, &c., at $700 to $1,400. *Engineer*, C. W. Copeland, Con. (at New-York) $2,500.

Chief Naval Constructor, Francis Grice, N. J., (Washington) $3,000.

Naval Constructors, $2,300 each—S. M. Pook, Ms., (Boston); Benjamin F. Delano, Ms., (Portsmouth); Samuel Hartt, Ms., (New-York); Samuel T. Hartt, (Norfolk; C. G. Selfridge, Ms, (Pensacola); J. Lenthall, D. C., (Philadelphia.) They estimate the expenses of repairs for 1849, and fuel, at $2,500,000; and for the 4 first-class steamers on the stocks $1,200,000. They value the stores on hand at the Navy Yards, July 1, 1847, at $6,158,858, besides stores, value $1,940,558 under the care of the Ordnance Bureau.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Engineer-in-Chief, Charles H. Haswell, N.Y., $3,000. 7 Chief-Engineers, at $1,200 to $1,573. 49 Assistants, at $350 to $973 each.

Naval Storekeepers, &c., 13 at $1,400 to $1,700 each—at various stations.

NAVY AGENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Con., New-York; Joseph Hall, Boston; S. D. Patterson, Pa., Philadelphia; Joseph White, Ire., Baltimore; John M. Bell, Tenn., New-Orleans; W. Anderson, Va., Pensacola; O. Cohen, S.C., Savannah; Geo. Loyall, Va., Norfolk; S. Cushman, Me., Portsmouth, N.H.; W. B. Scott, Md., Washington; J. S. Watkins, Va., Memphis.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Chief, Gideon Welles, Con., $3,000. Six clerks, &c., $700 to $1,400 each

Although Secretary Mason states that there are but 8,000 men in the Navy, this bureau makes estimates of provisions for 10,000, also for 1,018 officers in the sea service, and 1,113 marines,—total, 4,427,315 rations at 20 cents, $885,563.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief, Thomas Harris, Pa., $2,500. Surgeon, clerks and messenger, $700 to $1,400 each.

NAVY LIST.

SIXTY-EIGHT CAPTAINS.

†Jas. Barron, Va.; Chas. Stewart, Pa., (who took the Levant, Cyane, &c., 1814.) Jacob Jones, (who took the Frolic, Oct. 18, 1812.) Charles Morris, Con.; Lewis Warrington, Va; C. G. Ridgely, Md.; John Downes, Ms.; Stephen Cassin, Pa., (of the Ticonderoga, battle of Lake Champlain;) A. S. Wadsworth, Me.; George C. Read, Ire.; H. E. Ballard, Md.; Jesse Wilkinson, Va.; T. Ap Catesby Jones, Va.; W. Compton Bolton, Eng.; W. B. Shubrick, S. C.; Chas. W. Morgan, Va.; Lawrence Kearny, N.J.; F. A. Parker, Va.; E. R. McCall, S.C.; Dan. Turner, N.Y., (who commanded the Caledonia on Lake Erie, 1813;) *Davis Conner, Pa.; *W. M. Hunter, Pa.; *J. D. Sloat, N.Y.; *Mat. C. Perry, R.I.; *C. W. Skinner, Me.; *John Thos. Newton, Va.; *Joseph Smith, Ms.; *Lawrence Rousseau, La.; *George W. Storer, N.H.; F. H. Gregory, N.H.; Philip F. Voorhees, N.J.; Ben. Cooper, do.; David Geisinger, Md.; R. F. Stockton, N.J.; Isaac McKeever, Pa.; J. P. Zantzinger, do.; W. D. Salter, N.Y.; C. S. Macauley, Pa.; Th. M. Newell, Ga.; E. A. F. Lavalette, and T. T. Webb, Va.; John Perceval, Ms.; J. H. Aulick, Va.; W. V. Taylor, R.I.; B. Dulany, Va.; S. H. Stringham, N.Y.; Isaac Mayo, Md.; W. Mervine, Pa.; Thomas Crabb, Md; Thomas Paine, R.I.; James Armstrong, Ky.; Jos. Smoot, Md.; S. L. Breese, N.Y.; Ben. Page, Eng.; John Gwinn, Md.; T. W. Wyman, Ms.; Andrew Fitzhugh, Va.; W. K. Latimer, Md.; Hiram Paulding, N.Y.; U. P. Levy, Pa.; Charles Boarman, and Francis Forrest, Md.; W. Jameson, Va.; Chas. Gauntt, N.J.; W. Ramsay, Va.; Henry Henry, Md.; S. W. Downing, N.J.

In Sept. 1847, Captains 68; natives of Va. 14, Md. 11, Pa. 10, N.J. 6, N.Y. 6, N.E. 12, S.C. 2, Eng. 2, Ire. 1, La. 1, Ga. 1, Del. 1, Ky. 1.

Of the above, there were, senior Captains,

15 in Sea service, commanding in Navy-yards or other duty, at $4,500	$67,500
Nineteen on leave or waiting orders, (that is, doing nothing,) at $3,500	66,500
Five Captains of Squadrons, at $4,073	20,365
Nine other Capts. at sea, &c., $3,500	31,500
Twenty other Capts. on leave, &c., (that is, unemployed,) at $2,500	50,000
	$235,865

NINETY-SEVEN COMMANDERS.

Of whom ninety-six are natives of the U.S., and one of Ireland.

Twenty-nine in Sea service, at $2,573	$74,617
Twenty-three in Navy-yards, &c., at $2,100	48,300
Forty-three waiting orders, or absent on leave (on shore, doing nothing,) at $1,800	77,400
	$200,317

327 LIEUTENANTS—*Oct.* 1847.

Of whom 320 are natives of the U.S., three of the W.I., two of Ireland, one of Eng., one of Spain-

† Was appointed Lieut. in March, 1798, and Capt. May 22, 1799.

* Were appointed Lieutenants, July 24, 1813.

Seventeen Lieutenants Com'ing, at $1,873..$31,841
154 do. in Sea service, $1,573.....242,242
61 do. in Navy-yards, &c., $1,500..... 91,500
93 do. waiting orders or on leave of absence (that is, ashore and unemployed,) $1,200..111,600
$477,183

Now that the quarrel with Mexico is settled, the number of idle Lieutenants, at $1,200 a-year, will have greatly increased.

SURGEONS—*Oct.* 1847.

Surgeons 69; Passed Assistant do. 33; Assistant do. 40.

Of whom 134 are natives of the U.S., 4 of Ire., 2 W.I., 1 Scot., 1 Spain.

There are some 20 rates of income, from $650 a-year up to $2,700, with $73 for a ration, if on sea service. *Suppose* the average of the 142 to be $1,600, and we have $227,200 a-year of pay. Of the surgeons 14, and of the assistant do. 14, were unemployed, 'waiting orders' or absent on leave. This was in war times. Some were sick.

TWENTY-FOUR CHAPLAINS.

18 at $1,200, on duty; 6 at $800, ashore, &c.

SIXTY-FOUR PURSERS—*Oct.* 1847.

Samuel Forrest, D.C., Ohio, 74 guns.....$3,500
Edw. T. Dunn, D C., Columbus, 74..... 3,500
Wm. Sinclair, Ms , Cumberland, frigate.... 3,000
Joseph H. Terry, N.Y., Brandywine, fr.... 3,000
Dudley Walker, Ms., Columbia, fr..... 3,000
Wm. Speiden, D.C., Congress, fr..... 3,000
Horatio Bridge, Me , United States, fr..... 3,000
Edw. Fitzgerald, Pa., Pennsylvania, 120 gs. 2,500
B. J. Cahoone, R.I., North Carolina, 74..... 2,500
T. P. McBlair, Md , Franklin. 74..... 2,500
Sterrett Ramsay, Pa., Navy-yd., Pensacola.. 2,500
H. W. Greene, N.H., Razee Independence 3,000

Other Pursers—16 at $2,000—$32,000. 14 at $1,500—$21,000. On shore, unemployed, 18, at $1,000 to $1,800 each.

Natives of U. S. 63; of Ireland 1. (Erie, 8 guns.)

216 PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—*Oct.* 1847.

176 at Sea, at $823.....$144,848
12 various duties, at $750..... 9,000
28 unemployed or sick, at $600..... 16,800
$170,648

Natives of the U. S. 214; of Eng. 1, [Madison Rush]; of S. A. 1.

223 MIDSHIPMEN—*Oct.* 1847.

If in sea service $473 a-year; land do. $350; on shore unemployed $300. There were 65 at a naval school; 24 were "waiting preparatory examination." On an average, probably, 223 were receiving $380 each, including one ration to those at sea, $84,740.

Natives of the U.S. 221; S. A. 1; Fr. 1.

The Act of Aug. 1848, provides for the appointment of 464 midshipmen, who are to be taken as equally as possible from each Congressional District, [many of which are *far inland!*] Whether this is the best mode to encourage and reward capable young seamen, wherever born, is a matter of opinion. More than 180 passed-midshipmen may receive pay, under a suspension of the Act of March 3, 1845.

OTHER NAVAL OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

31 Masters, at $750 to $1,173; 147 Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, at $500 to $873; 21 Professors of Mathematics, at $1,200—of whom 11 were unemployed, Oct. 1847; the Act of last August limits their number to 12, increases their wages to $1,500, with a ration, value $73, when on duty, and half pay, or more, when idle.

MARINE CORPS.

Col. Commandant, Archibald Henderson, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); Major P. G. Howle, Va., Adjutant; G. W. Walker, D. C., Paymaster; A. A. Nicholson, S. C., Quartermaster; S. Miller, Ms., Lieut. Col.—4 Majors, 17 Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, 23 Second Lieutenants. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 1.

The pay of the Colonel is $75 per month, with 19 rations and allowances; and the sums paid under the name of rations vary. Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, has the estimate for 1848-9; 75 commissioned officers, pay and allowances, $66,746; 324 sergeants, corporals, drummers and fifers, $40,296; 2,000 privates, at $7 per month, $168,000; 81 officers' servants, at $8 50 per month, food and clothing, $8,262; extra rations to officers five years in army, $13,724. The income of the75 commissioned officers in this corps, for a year, exceeds the income of 1,000 of the privates by $7,732.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

Amount for 1846-7, $123,232. In Ex. Doc. 1. Dec. 1847, these allowances are given in full detail. A seaman's widow gets $6 a month; a Commander's widow, $30; a Lieutenant's widow, $25; a Captain's widow, $50; a Marine's widow, $3 50. Invalid seamen, $1 50 to $8 50 per month; a Commander, $30; a Lieutenant, $25. It is just to uphold those who are maimed and broken down in the naval or military service.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

From pages 314 to 321, of Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, we select the following particulars of payments made in 1846-7:

"Pay and subsistence of the Navy;" both are blended in one item, and all we can learn is, that $2,847,445 were paid out, through certain pursers and navy agents, and that $1,523,253 remained in the hands of, we know not who, unexpended.—How the public can judge of accounts thus presented we see not. Pay of Superintendents, $67,131, is next; then $746,329 for provisions; $62,599 for clothing; Surgeons' necessaries $49,772; "increase, repair, armament and equipment of the navy," $1,601,325; fuel for steam vessels, $12,955. Navy Yards $727,278, of which $325,000 were laid out in New-York. Contingent expenses of the Navy, $541,000 (no particulars); books and maps, $34,811; relief bills, $113,881; Mexican hostilities, expended $2,450,095; pay, provisions, subsistence, clothing, stores, "for the Marine corps," $294,052. Fuel, transportation, recruiting, barracks, and contingencies, marine corps, $44,572 In all $9,832,883 were paid out, and $3,409,052 remained on hand, to another year's credit.

In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, Secretary Mason adverts to the Act of 1846, increasing the navy to 10,000 men, and says its numbers in 1847 did not exceed 8,000. We nowhere find an official statement of the men on board each ship, but a clear account is given of the Marines and their pay.

Votes in Congress, August 3, 1848, for year 1848-9.—Improvements and repairs at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Va., $55,551; do. at Boston, $97,351; do. at New-York, $100,000; Brooklyn Dry Dock, $350,000; for land to be bought near the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the Wallabout, $285,000; repairs, &c., Philadelphia, $14,500; do. at Norfolk, Va., $144,136; do. at Pensacola, $209,625; do. at Memphis, $174,038; at Sacket's Harbor, $2,000; $477,826 to uphold the Marine corps, on the peace establishment, which had it been 915, as in 1817, officers included, would make the cost $522 per man; improvements to naval school, Annapolis, $17,500; towards erecting floating dry docks at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Kittery in Maine, $400,000.

NAVAL RANK AND SERVICE.

Secretary Upshur, in his report of Dec. 4, 1844, says:

"Additional ranks in the Navy would be eminently useful as an instrument of discipline. The post-captain of to-day is precisely equal in rank to the oldest post-captain in the service. He *feels* his equality from the first moment that he attains it, and at the same moment the disinclination to be commanded and controlled by his equal rises with him. He will not willingly submit to learn as a scholar, what his own position authorizes him to *teach*.—He looks to a separate command for himself; he begins to lay down systems of his own, and turns a deaf ear to the lessons of experience imparted by older heads, because they cannot claim any higher rank."

The New-York *Courier & Enquirer* proposed one Admiral, four Vice-Admirals, and eight Rear Admirals, in 1842, to begin with, at an average increase of pay, each, of $2,000, or $26,000 additional, yearly. Are $6,500 a-year, in addition to higher rank, essential as means of securing respect, or of supporting the incumbent and his family? Soon after Congress declared our independence of Europe they resolved (Nov. 15, 1776) that the higher grades of rank of the naval officers be Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and Commodore, equal to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General, in the land service; but they never appointed an Admiral.

In 1842, Mr. Sprigg, in House of Rep. said, that

"The case, as he had learned from officers of experience, was this: A midshipman, after receiving his appointment, went to sea for two or three years, and then had to wait on shore five or six years before he was made a Lieutenant. The consequence was, that when he went to sea again, he had nearly forgotten what little he had learned. There were upward of 250 officers 'waiting orders' in 1841, and *at that very time*, when there was not enough to do for those already in commission, 140 more were appointed."

Mr. Elihu Burritt states, that from 1815 to 1823, EIGHT YEARS, there were 28 Captains whose average term of service was less than two years; 30 Commanders, a little over two; 172 Lieutenants less than three and a half. In 1845, three hundred and sixty-nine naval officers were on shore, unemployed, waiting orders.

On Dec. 22, 1835, Judge Vanderpoel, in the House of Representatives, said, that

"Commissions in the Army, in the time of peace, were, comparatively, sinecures. Barring the toilsome and honorable expedition against Black Hawk, and an occasional chase after a few retreating and predatory savages, what has your army done, or rather, what has it had to do, since the peace of 1815? It had done all that had been required of it, but it could, in the nature of things, have but little or nothing to do. Not so with the Navy—our vast and growing commerce must be protected, the pirate must be driven from the ocean."

Our commerce would be none the worse protected, were merit made the passport to naval promotion, and the sons and other relatives of persons in office allowed to take their chance as naval apprentices, instead of being nearly the only class allowed to rise in the service.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS AND REWARDS—COURTS MARTIAL.—FLOGGING.

The law allows a citizen-sailor to receive 100 lashes for an offence not capital, and any number more lashes for a capital offence, on the verdict of a Court composed of 5 to 13 officers, without a jury; and although the Court happen to be divided into 7 ayes and 6 noes. The Act of Aug. 1848, requires an annual Report of the number of sailors flogged in each ship, stating the offence and how many lashes were inflicted. There would be more equity in such sentences were MERIT the only passport to naval promotion; for, in that case, officers who had once been common sailors, suffered their privations, and felt as they feel, would be umpires. But the hardy sailor, to whom all hope of promotion is denied, is tried by a jury, not of his equals, but of his officers, who monopolize power, preferment, large incomes and high honors. This sort of trial, occasionally subjects seamen, the citizens of this Republic, to be publicly flogged like a disobedient hound, but no commissioned or warrant officer is ever flogged for any offence.

In the *N. Y. Evening Star* of July 16, 1840, we find part of a note, written on board the North Carolina, 74:

"Respecting that man who was flogged here yesterday, he was seized up in the gangway and took 120 lashes with the cats, used by three boatswain's mates, without a flinch, and afterwards vowed revenge upon the authors of it, clenching his fists at the time and laughing as if nothing had taken place, and I think he is a very likely person to fulfil his promise. He has had, altogether, since his six years in the service, 1020 lashes."

A few years since, a commander in the Navy, now a post-captain, and in the receipt of $3,500 a-year, was tried on charges of oppression and cruelty, for striking the men with his fists, knocking them down and stamping upon them, and inflicting illegal punishments with the cat and other instruments of torture. There were eight specifications, and ample proof, through the evidence of officers of undoubted reputation. His brother captains, of the Naval Court, sentenced him to three years' suspension without rank, *which the Executive reduced to a year*, through the influence of some members of the Court that found him guilty. Is this just and equitable?

When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, Congress caused some inquiry to be made relative to cases of wanton cruelty in the Army, and the publication of their Report produced for a time the best effects. Mr. C. greatly improved the practice in that Department. The case of the Somers is still fresh in the public mind, although the principal actors in that tragedy are no longer numbered with the living, and the floggings there proved, as well as in other trials of great interest, ought to have produced a change from a partial system to one that would duly check both officers and men.

From sentences by Courts Martial, or proceedings like these on board the Somers, even if unjust, the U. S. District Court at New-York decided, in 1843, that parties aggrieved had no remedy by an appeal to the Civil Tribunals, and refused to "arraign the parties accused on a matter touching their lives;" nor did Congress interfere. Our naval system copies British usages not in accordance with our Republican Institutions. Even in the division of prize money, the whole of the "seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys," get but $35,000 among them, while the officers divide $65,000 where the prize taken is $100,000.

The Act of April 21, 1806, reduced the Navy to a mere handful—13 captains, 9 commanders, 72 lieutenants, 150 midshipmen, with enough of surgeons, pursers, &c.; no officer to get more than half pay unless on actual service; also 925 seamen and boys. The Navy now bears a far larger proportion to the whole population, and requires the utmost attention from Congress.

Were rewards more plentiful and punishment less unequal in the Army and Navy, especially the latter, both services would be gainers in efficiency. Von Müller, in vol. 1 of his Universal History, tells us, that in ancient Rome—

"The soldier who had saved the life of a citizen, who had killed his enemy, or maintained his post as long as the contest continued, obtained as his reward the civic crown. It was intended *that each man should exert himself as much for his comrade as for the highest officer*, and therefore the same crown was the only reward for saving the life of the General. This badge was worn during life, and when a plebeian entered the theatre with it on his head, the sena-

tors arose from their seats, and the parents of the fortunate man obtained an exemption from all taxes. He who had saved the whole Army or the camp, obtained, by the decree of the Senate and the people, the Crown of Grass. When the younger Decius, the Consul who fell heroically in the War of the Samnites, obtained this honor, he offered to the gods a hundred oxen."

We are too sparing in this way. A brave seaman, who signalized himself on board the Ocean Monarch, has, it is true, obtained special marks of public approbation, but what gold could equal, to a true American, such lasting honors as the civic crown and crown of grass, or their equivalents?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, CAVE JOHNSON, Ten., $6,000.
Assistant Postmasters-General, Selah R. Hobbie, N.Y.; William J. Brown, Ky.; John Marrin, Ireland—$2,500 each.
Chief Clerk, William H. Dundas, Va., $2,000.
Clerks—3 at $1,600 each; 13 at $1,400; 19 at $1,200; 8 at $1,000; also 3 other persons.

Of $167,045, paid in 1846-7, to clerks, &c. &c., (including P. O. Auditor's office,) $59,361 were for the above clerks, &c., and $3,058 for contingencies.

Special Agents, &c., J. Holbrook, $1,700; L. G. Alexander, $1,790; D. Toler, $1,821; W. Tanner, $1,511; S. R. Hobbie, $1,185, (besides his salary.)

Congress voted, July 10, 1848, for the Post-Office service of 1848-9, $2,495,700; for transporting the mails within the Union to and from foreign ports, $455,000; compensation of Postmasters, $1,075,000; advertising, $35,000; mail bags, $25,000; blanks, $13,000; clerks in offices of Postmasters, $230,000, miscellaneous, $113,000. They also voted, Aug. 3, other $874,600, to defray the transportation of the U. S. Mail between New-York and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres; and between Panama and Astoria, via San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey.

The latest annual report from the Postmaster-General shows, that there were, in July, 1847, mail routes of 153,818 miles in extent, by land and water, and the statutes of last session have added many thousands of miles additional, in Texas, &c. There are 3,659 mail contractors employed, also 136 route and local agents and mail messengers, 15,146 Postmasters, and thousands of clerks in offices, mail carriers, and persons occasionally employed, in printing, advertising, &c. &c. The expense of carrying the mails in 1846-7 was nearly two and a-half millions of dollars. Of letters passing through the mails at 5 cents each, there were 36,152,556; at 10 cents, 12,351,532; at 6 cents, 427,800; at 2 cents, 350,980; dropped 365,303; free (supposed) 5,000,000; dead letters, say 1,300,000.—The revenue of the department, for 1846-7, was $3,945,393; the expenditure $3,979,571. If there is any detailed, *intelligible* statement of the revenue and charges, the compiler has not heard of it.—Of $311,299 charged to the United States for official postages, $195,234 are in the Post Office Department.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

In times past, when a state officer displeased the people, he was often placed in a non-elective office by the party he acted with, or transferred to a post office or other appointment in the gift of the Federal authorities; men whom well-informed public opinion had proscribed, were thus provided for, and enabled to act efficiently for years against the popular will. The evil is lessened in this State, because more offices are made elective. Why should Whigs not push forward and carry out their long talked-of reform of giving to the people the election of every Postmaster throughout the Union?

If the people in their localities are capable of choosing their Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Sheriffs, Surrogates, Judges, and Registrars of property, why not also their Postmasters? Very often, indeed, persons are selected at Washington in whom a majority of their fellow-citizens have no confidence; the Post Office is not seldom made the rendezvous for the politicians of the party in power, and the suspicion is audibly expressed by all classes, from the President of the United States, downward, that in many instances public documents are injuriously withheld from their owners, and even private correspondence concealed, and personal confidence violated.

What better remedy could be found for such complaints than to enable the qualified electors of every city, village and hamlet in the Union, to choose as their Postmaster the man in whom, from thorough personal knowledge, they had the highest degree of confidence, at the same time empowering the Postmaster-General to take proper sureties for fulfilment of the duties, as at present, and to remove incumbents for cause?—Such a change would lessen the dangerous influence of the federal executive, and the corruption that may be practised through a cordon of interested, selfish officials, whose tenure of power is sometimes limited solely by the extent of their subservience to the electioneering schemes of unprincipled party chiefs. We would fain hope that some member will urge the adoption of the principle involved, upon Congress, and press the question to an early vote.

We intend no personal censure on any individual Postmaster by these remarks. The Postmaster-general's remarks relative to "an organized corps" of politicians, in our 16,000 post-offices, we will try to find room for.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The only reason known to us for giving the Federal Government the sole control of the mails, post offices, and newspaper and letter carrying, throughout the Union, is, to associate society for a common beneficial purpose, where its agents can perform the service required better, quicker, safer, and cheaper, than any individual, private company, or single State could. If the community guarantee to every public servant or agent employed in, or by, the Post Office Department, a fair and moderate recompense for his or her services, out of the proceeds of the postage rates collected, what more is wanted than that these rates should be equitably proportioned, and high enough to meet the cost of the establishment, when prudently administered? To exact higher rates is either to encourage a profligate expenditure, or to raise a revenue, or rather trying to raise it, by increasing the difficulties of communication between one place and another, restricting the vast INLAND really free trade of the Union, burdening the letters of friendship, affection, business, innocent pleasure, and often, very often, of the poorer classes in the Far West with their friends in the old settlements, by a tax, calculated, as far as its operation extends, to work as injuriously to the public as steamboats, the telegraph, and locomotives, have worked for its good. Cheap postage benefits commerce, agriculture, home manufactures; helps to uphold ancient friendships; brings the distant places of a vast empire like ours closer together; gives new power to opinion, additional wings to useful knowledge; cheers the new settler in his wilderness; aids powerfully in the education of the whole people. One of the surest props of Government by the million, in the best sense of the term, is a well organized and efficient, yet economical Post Office Department. The easier it is

to obtain tidings of what all public functionaries possessed of delegated powers are doing, the more promptly can public opinion act upon and influence their conduct, for the general welfare in an elective Government.

A reduction of the rates of postage, to 2 cents for *paid* and 4 cents for *unpaid* letters of half an ounce in weight, might not for several years meet the annual expenditure, but it would eventually do so; and in the meantime the advantages to the American people which cheap inland postage would secure, are incalculable. When the 5 and 10 cent postage rates were adopted, very audible fears were expressed that the revenue would be materially injured, and efforts made by Mr. Cave Johnson, and the party about to resign power, to raise the rates once more. They failed, and now admit that the revenue meets the expenditure.—So it would, probably, in a few years, at 2 cents unpaid or 4 cents paid.

POST OFFICE REVENUE—MAIL CARRIAGE.

The Northern States defray by far the greater proportion of the cost of transporting the public mails. During the year 1846-7, it cost $256,464 to transport the mails through New-England; the revenue raised from postages was $443,648; the expense of mail transportation in New-York and Pennsylvania, was only $384,719; the revenue raised from postages in these two States, $746,933. In Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, on the other hand, $770,044 were paid for mail transportation, while only $311,569 were raised as revenue at all the Post Offices in these five States. Alabama raises under $50,000 revenue, while over $136,000 are paid to convey the mails through it, and the new State of Texas raises but $8,246 in part of $24,102 expended. Wisconsin pays $56,-703 of postage, while its mail conveyance costs but $15,043; Iowa, even, is within $500 of meeting all charges. The United States Senators from South Carolina and other Southern States, were the chief opponents of cheap postage, when the 5 and 10 cent rates were adopted; yet the South, where education is discouraged, and hundreds of thousands of the white people are unable to read and write, throws the heavy burden of mail carriage upon the North and East.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

A letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, (avoirdupois,) sent not exceeding 300 miles, five cents—sent over 300 miles, ten cents, every ½ oz. and *any* excess over every ½ oz. the same rates of postage; and when advertised thrice in one newspaper, two cents per letter additional.

Each drop letter, not to be mailed, two cents.

All handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, three cents each, and to be pre-paid.

Each newspaper, not over 1,900 sq. in. when not mailed by the publishers, 3 cents, and to be prepaid. [This regulation unjustly exacts THREE cents postage *in advance* on every newspaper bought from newsmen, or directed by individuals to their friends, if only sent from Albany to Troy, or Schenectady, while papers mailed at New-York by the editors pass 500 miles, to Buffalo or beyond, for ONE cent, and only payable when taken out. The great principle of our Government is the diffusion of knowledge and the enforcement of equity; therefore this proviso should be modified. It bears unequally on the poorer classes of our citizens, whom it is our true interest to cherish, raise up and instruct.]

Any pamphlet or magazine, periodical, or other printed matter, transmittable by mail, having no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 sq. in. of surface, 2½ cents—for each additional ounce, or more than half an ounce, 1 cent; newspapers of 1,900 square inches, when sent from the offices of publication, 1 cent per sheet, to any place not over 100 miles distant, or to any place in the State where published. If sent over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1½ cents. [Letter and newspaper postages need not be pre-paid, except in such cases as we have noted.] Circulars, pamphlets and newspapers should be so folded as that the Postmaster can see what they are. If enveloped, they should be left open at the end. Postmasters are allowed $50 out of every $100 of newspaper and pamphlet postage they collect. They are no longer allowed to frank money-letters to editors from subscribers; they give receipts for money—the subscriber mails the receipt in a letter, which the Postmaster, where the editor lives, pays him the money for.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than 2 pounds. Bound books are not mailable matter; private expresses, for the conveyance of letters on post-routes, are prohibited. Exchanges of newspapers between editors pass free.

Members of Congress may frank letters not weighing over 2 ounces.

The rates on ½ oz. letters conveyed between places in Oregon and California and places on the Atlantic, is 40 cents each; and between one Post-town and another in California, 12½ cents.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters, per half-ounce, to Bremen, paid or unpaid, mailed at N.Y., 24c.; within 300 miles of N.Y., 29c.; over 300 miles, 34c. per U.S. Mail Packets. If to Prussia, 12 cents additional; to Hamburg, 6c. do. If to Austria, 18; Bavaria, 22; Switzerland, 21; Egypt, 37; each additional, per ½ oz. letter. To Denmark, 22; Sweden, 39; St. Petersburg, Russia, 24; each additional, per ½ oz. The postages payable on ½ oz. letters by the British West India Mail Steamers, are, if for any British West India Island, 25 cents; for Martinique, Havana, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, or other island not British, 50 cents; for Chagres, Panama, Valparaiso, or any port on the Pacific, 75 cents; all letters for Havana, per steamers, are 25 cents.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Postage of a half-ounce letter, mailed at any Post-Office in the United States to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, 24 cents—which may be paid by the sender, or by the person to whom it is directed. It will be forwarded though not prepaid. Heavier letters in proportion. Letters may be mailed in Britain or Ireland for the U. S. on same terms, except that on any weight over 1 ounce and under 2 ounces, four rates are charged.—Newspapers pay 4 cents each—2 when mailed here, and 2 when received in Britain. On British journals the same rate. Letters to Brit. N. America are charged a rate equal to the U. S. and Colonial rates combined—prepayment, after the details are arranged, is to be optional. Periodicals under 1 lb. and other pamphlets under ½ lb. each, pay one cent per ounce in the U. S., whether received from or to be sent to Britain or Ireland, beside an additional charge in Britain. Merchants' printed circulars, if printed as extra newspapers, will pay newspaper postage here and in Britain.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The following statement will show the sums paid over, at the offices named, to the U.S. as net revenue, and the compensation retained by each Postmaster for his trouble, during the year ending June 30, 1847:

[EXPLANATION.—The name of each Post Office is placed first, as 'Augusta;' then the amount of the Postmaster's net compensation in Dollars, thus: '993;' and lastly, the net year's revenue, paid over to the U. S., thus: '1969.' Clerk-hire is allowed at the offices marked with a (*) star.]

Maine.—Augusta, 993—1,969; Bath, 1,001—2,061; Freeport, 251—252; Houlton, 405—300; Machias, 316—387; *†Portland, 2,000—3,001; Robbinston, 578—139.—*Vermont.*—Vergennes, 413—693.

New-Hampshire.—Charleston, 235—225; Concord, 1,088—2,442; Manchester, 1,270—3,520.

Massachusetts.—*†Boston, (Nath. Green,) 827—77,303.—(Blue-Book, 1847, p. 39;) Danvers, 406—579; Dedham, 431—657; Fall River, 1,278—2,793; Falmouth, 237—239; Fitchburg, 697—1,357; Greenfield, 562—813; *Lowell, 1,437—9,660; Lynn, 826—1,790; *New-Bedford, 1,787—6,279; Newburyport, 1,127—3,166; Pittsfield, 1,010—1,980; Salem, 1,160—4,128; Springfield, 1,785—4,821; Worcester, 1,893—5,893.

Rhode Island.—*†Providence, 1,772—14,311; Newport, 1,568—3,141.

Connecticut.—*†Hartford, 1,914—8,082; Litchfield, 432—523; N. London, 1,116—2,259; *New-Haven, 1,237—8896; Norwich, 1,184—3,461; Suffield, 298—310.

New-York.—*†Albany, 1,709—13,829; Auburn, 1,378—3,891; Bath, 599—813; Brooklyn, 1,834—6,690; Brownville, 306—287; Canandaigua, 1,084—2,079; Catskill, 638—970; Delhi, 421—461; Geneva, 1,460—3,259; Hudson, 1,086—1,895; Lewiston (frontier,) 1,097—160; Lockport, 1,246—2,937; Newburg, 1,087—2,068; *†Buffalo, 2,000—9,877; *†New-York, 2,000—207,590; Oswego, 1,491—3,930; Poughkeepsie, 1,411—2,959; *Rochester, 1,071—11,989; Saratoga Springs, 1,019—1,722; Syracuse, 1,720—5,017; *Troy, 913—9,504; *Utica, 1,635—6,127; Watertown, 1,031—2,002; Williamsburgh, 200—470.

Pennsylvania.—Bristol, 329—325; *Harrisburg, 1,243—7,767; Carlisle, 1,033—1,789; Easton, 1,141—2,400; *†Erie, 1,842—no revenue; Lancaster, 1,305—3,348; Montrose, 344—310; *†Philadelphia, 2,000—104,384; *†Pittsburg, 2,000—19,096; Reading, 1,215—3,041.

Maryland.—*†Baltimore, 2,000—51,817; Cumberland, 1,070—2,572.

District of Columbia.—Georgetown, 1,352—2,594; *†Washington, 2,000—176,783.

Virginia.—*†Wheeling, 2,000—28; Alexandria, 1,491—2,951; Boydtown, 276—229; Fredericksburgh, 1,156—1,983; Lynchburg, 1,531—2,801; *†Norfolk, 1,557—5,875; *†Petersburg, 1,349—4,021; *Richmond, 1,306—17,117; Winchester, 1,084—1,979.

North Carolina.—Fayetteville, 1,009—1,549; Mulberry, 1—1; *Poorford*, ½—¾; *Prosperity*, 3—3½; †Raleigh, 1,493—1,065; Wilmington, 1,586—3,763.

S. Carolina—Columbia, 1,736—3,640; *†Charleston, 1,550—25,405; New-Prospect, 1½—1½; Rice's Mills, 3 qrs, 68 cts.—83 cts.; Saxby, 23 cts.—37 cts.

Georgia.—*†Savannah, 1,420—10,313; *†Columbus, 1,976—2,131; Macon, 1,899—4,375; †Augusta.

Alabama.—†Huntsville, 1,486—592; †Montgomery, 1,935—1,162; *Mobile, 1,248—15,726.

Louisiana.—Baton Rouge, 704—990; *†New-Orleans, 2,000—53,351.

Kentucky.—†Maysville, 1,833—121; *Lexington, 1,318—4782; *†Louisville, 1,995—10,895; Frankfort, 1,131—2,359—*Michigan.*—*†Detroit, 2,000—3,417.

Ohio.—*†Cincinnati, 1,825—33,718; *†Columbus, 1,532—3,517; *Cleveland, 1,171—7,309; Dayton, 1,403—3,346; †Toledo, 1,930—176; Zanesville, 1,452—2,902; Chilicothe, 1,266—2,088.

Illinois.—*†Chicago, 1,723—1,760; Springfield, 1,170—1,994; Avoca, 1¼—1½.

Missouri.—Jefferson City, 443—463; *†St. Louis, 1,346—19,139.

POSTMASTERS AND CLERKS' COMPENSATION.

Beside the above compensations to Postmasters for their individual services, 600 to 700 clerks are paid to assist them, salaries of $120 to $2000 each, as follows: Albany office, to 17 clerks $8,093; Augusta $3,711; Baltimore, to 17 clerks $9,800; Boston, 41 clerks, at $400 to $1,200—$16,100; Buffalo, 17 clerks, at $200 to $1,243—$7,700; Charleston, 1 at $1,800—7, $3,390; Chicago $5,099; Cincinnati $6,778; Columbus, Ohio, $4,917; Detroit $4,480; Harrisburg $2,200; Louisville $5,000; Mobile $3,900; New-Orleans $11,000; New-York, M. Monson $2,000, J. Benedict $1,500, W. B. Taylor $1,700; 57 others, at $600, $1,200, and under, $25,000 nearly; Philadelphia, 30 clerks $17,500 nearly; Pittsburg $3,800; Portland $3,980; Richmond $3,630; St. Louis $5,606; Washington, 21 clerks, at $144 to $1,725 each—$19,300; Wheeling $3,700, and others which we have omitted.

The Blue-Book does not show the gross revenue at each office, nor the allowances, and for what objects. When it pretends to state the compensation it very often deceives. Who will believe that the P. M. of Boston, collects, perhaps, $100,000 of revenue for $827, while $1,568 are paid at Newport for remitting $3,141, and $3,678 at Springfield and Worcester for remitting $7,736? The gross revenue at New-York is understood to be nearly $300,000 a-year. What becomes of the difference between that sum, and the $240,000 placed in the Blue-Book? Who supposes that Mr. Morris's income is only $2,000, or Mr. Green's just $827? In Chicago, a large commercial city, $6,822 are retained for salaries. What is the amount actually collected there, including the dues for boxes, (charged at New-York $4 each?) We have heard the box-rent revenue calculated at $100,000 to $250,000. What part of the $15,000 thus paid in at New-York, finds its way into the public chest, and where does one cent of it appear on the public accounts? The incomes, in many cases, seem very inconsistent with each other, and often with the service performed. Give the people the election of their Postmasters, and that service will be done cheaper and better Why should a man who draws customers to his store, retain $1,000 out of $2,200 collected, or in proportion, while his neighbor transacts tenfold the business for the same money? Why should P. Ms. who collect $5 or $10 a-year for the public, receive free and frank their own letters?

Marselius, a clerk in the New-York office, receiving $58 per month, was convicted many months since, on the clearest evidence, of stealing letters. We have not heard that he was punished—perhaps legal quibbles stand in the way. Had he not been found out, honest, faithful clerks would have been blamed for his knavery. *In the rates paid to clerks, as wages, we can see no system—merely the caprice of some controlling functionary. Distributing offices require extra clerks. We have thus distinguished them (†).

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of post-offices, *family* concerns, yielding from 7 cents to $1½ per quarter, and conferring the franking privilege. Why continue to incur the expense of delays, mail-openings, extended routes, circulars, reports, accounts, audits, &c., at places where there is no mail-business done? Better it were to give the Union that great boon, a *two* cents *paid* and four cents *unpaid* rate of postage, abolish what is useless, introduce a simple system with real accountability to the public, instead of the appearance of it, proportion the compensation equally to the *real* service done, *and forbid those who are entrusted with mail correspondence to busy themselves in electioneering contests.* The undue increase of post-office patronage, enjoyed by the Federal Executive, in 1840 and 1848, failed to strengthen the administrations of Van Buren and Polk. One man has an office with too much emolument; ten office-seekers join the opposition in the hope of getting that office. If patronage without principle would have elected Cass, or kept Van Buren in favor, they had the full benefit of it, especially the former. Universal education, the union of example and precept, in sight of the rising generation, this is the cornerstone of elective institutions. What Whig Congressman is ready to introduce a bill to give the choice of our Postmasters to the people in their towns, cities and other localities? Our opponents *talked* of reform; may Whigs in office prove to be *the true democrats.*

* We desire to direct public attention to the embezzlement case of Richard Keys, Baltimore.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events Concluded from Whig Almanac for 1847, *p.* 38.

OUR Narrative of Events, last year, left Gen. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief, and his gallant Army, in possession of the City of Mexico; Santa Anna retiring toward Puebla with the remains of his forces; Peña-y-Peña, whom he had left in possession of the supreme power, vainly endeavoring to assemble the Mexican Congress; Gen. Taylor encamped at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, a portion of his troops having been withdrawn by order of the President; and California in possession of our Military authorities, among whom a dispute had arisen whether Gen. Kearney or Col. Frémont was the rightful Governor. The Mexican ports in the Gulf, and also on the Ocean, with few exceptions, were in our possession. Gen. Wool had joined Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista.

Gen. Scott, whose prudence, military experience and bravery, at the head of the army, had achieved many brilliant victories, was rewarded by a letter of recall from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Gen. Butler took his place.

On the 22d of Feb. 1848, the President *laid* before the Senate of the United States a Treaty of Peace, which had been *negotiated by* Mr. Nicholas P. Trist of Va. with Commissioners appointed by Mexico, whose Government was fully aware, on the 2d of that month, when the Treaty was signed, that Mr. Trist had been previously recalled. Mr. Polk spoke of "the magnanimous forbearance exhibited toward Mexico," advised the ratification of the compact, with some modifications, and communicated a copy of his instructions to Mr. Slidell of the 10th of Nov. 1845. Mr. Polk was then of the opinion, that "it would be difficult to raise a point of honor between the United States and so feeble and distracted a power as Mexico;" and expressed a desire that Mr. Slidell would endeavor to obtain the Rio Grande as a boundary, from its mouth to its source, and thence North to 42° North latitude—and authorized him to offer the Mexicans twenty-five millions of dollars, if they would also consent to cede Upper California.

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist was modified and agreed to by the Senate; and, as thus amended, passed the Senate of Mexico, at Queretaro, on the 25th of May thereafter. Messrs. A. H. Sevier, a Senator from Arkansas, and Nathan Clifford, the Attorney-General, were accredited as Commissioners to exchange ratifications of the successful negotiation, and the latter was ordered to remain in Mexico as the resident Minister from this Republic.

On the 29th of May, Gen. Butler announced to the Army that Mexico was to be immediately evacuated; next day Gen. Herrera was elected President, by the vote of eleven States to five.

Santa Anna's troops gradually dispersed; and he escaped to Kingston, Jamaica, where, on the 5th of May, he fixed his residence. Gen. Paredes opposed the peace, and the cession of Texas, California and New-Mexico; and on the 20th of June raised the standard of revolt, aided by the celebrated Padre Jarauta. On the 18th of July, he was defeated at Guanajuato, by Bustamente, and totally routed. The Padre was taken prisoner and immediately shot. Paredes escaped.

In his Message of Jan. 12, 1848, Mr. Polk mentioned that "Paredes had evaded the vigilance of our combined forces by land and sea, and made his way back to Mexico from the exile into which he had been driven." On the 15th of May, 1846, the President thus provided for the return of Santa Anna:

"The Commander of our Naval Forces in the Gulf, is directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither."

In Yucatan, the Indians, under a chief of the name of Jacinto Pat, had obtained signal successes over the whites, but were effectually repulsed in July, 1848; the Mexican authorities, in the previous month, having advanced $30,000 and 2,000 muskets, with munitions of war, in aid of the Yucatanese.

Tranquillity being established throughout Mexico, the United States forces evacuated Vera Cruz on the 1st of August.

Texas is estimated as containing 325,520 square miles of 640 acres each; California, 448,691 sq. miles; New-Mexico, 77,387 sq. miles. The Commissioner of the Land Office computes the extent of country added to the Union West of the Rio Grande, at 526,078 sq. ms. making the area of our Republic, 3,311,110 square miles. The area of the Federal States in 1840, was 1,337,000 square miles.

On the *justice* of our quarrel with Mexico, we gave to our readers last year the reasonings of Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. Mr. C. M. Clay thus describes the condition of the Mexicans:

"The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most parts of the country, and the scarcity of water and the habits of the people

collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great mass of the people are serfs, with but few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings Slavery, and the wages allowed by law almost always perpetuate it. Here then is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rules them, American or Mexican masters. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and freemen, not one of all the American Army could escape from her borders. The soldiers are caught up in the haciendas and the streets of the towns, by force confined in some prison or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed, and then sent to the regular army. Such men avow their resolution to desert, or run, on the first occasion. Of near one thousand soldiers sent from Toluca, to the aid of Santa Anna at Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

"The whole people do not exceed eight millions, and of these about two millions are white and of mixed bloods; the remainder are native Indians: I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the Capital, saw a single white man at work. Wherever there is Slavery, there is labor dishonorable—it is more creditable to rob than to work. Yet Mexico surpasses the Slave States of America in manufactures. As Rome was overrun by the Barbarians, so is Mexico by the Americans; the Slaves will not fight, the masters are too few to defend the country. Bigotry in Religion has debased the mind—the corruptions of the Church have destroyed the morals of the people; the oppressions of the masters have exhausted the lands Mexico is decreasing in population and resources. Since her independence, her revenues are falling off, her villages are decaying, her Public Works falling to ruin."

Among the results of the War with Mexico may be mentioned an increase of the Public Territory, and of the quantity of Public Lands placed at the mercy of speculators; also of the Federal Debt and the Pension List. The expenses of the State are augmented, and the great principle contended for in 1776 by our fathers, and embodied in their Declaration of Independence, that the right to self-government is inalienable, is subverted, or rather exchanged for the international code of William of Normandy, George III. and their successors. It will not be asserted that the people of New-Mexico are annexed to this Union of their free choice, nor that Mexico parted with half her territory till defeated and conquered, after many of our bravest citizens had perished in the struggle with a feeble people and an unfriendly climate.

Mexico was our sister Republic; she had adopted our form of Government, and sought our alliance. We were strong and powerful; she was weak, and badly governed. We might have given her friendly counsel, but preferred to foment Civil War in Texas, and aided in establishing Slavery in its worst form, throughout realms in which she had abolished it.

Finally, we annexed of her territories to ours a country equal, in extent, to the South of Europe. What was the dismemberment of Poland by despotic Monarchs, when compared with the spoliation of Mexico, by a free Republic? Our brave warriors got glory or a grave, and the struggle for the mastery has already begun between those among us who would extend African bondage over regions yet untrodden by Man, and the friends of principles which the wise and good of every land revere and cherish. Good may come out of evil if the influences of Negro Slavery and Land Monopoly can be kept far removed from our recent acquisitions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Gaudalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic:

ART. I. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II. Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reëstablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ART. III. Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then

have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged,) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition,) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition,) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and exportations not yet fallen due. Moreover a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner, if possible.

ART. IV. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the Territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ART. V. The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New-Mexico; thence, Westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New-Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*,) to its western termination; thence, Northward, along the western line of New-Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The Southern and Western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities Revised Edition. Published at New-York in* 1847, *by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the

date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations: and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

ART. VI. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all times, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable andadvantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ART. VII. The River Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two Republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the Territorial rights of either Republic within its established limits.

ART. VIII. Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, may either retain the title and rights of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said Territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ART. IX. Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding articles, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ART. X. [Stricken out.]

ART. XI. Considering that a great part of the Territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the Territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whensoever this may be necessary; and that, when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own Territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the Territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican Territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the Territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its Territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures, and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who, in the meantime shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens through any other channel, of the existence of

Mexican captives within its Territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said Territories, or for its being settted by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ART. XII. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ART. XIII. The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two Republics severally concluded on the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV. The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ART. XV. The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. XVI. Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its Territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ART. XVII. The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratification of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserve to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ART. XVIII. All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind: the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may

have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ART. XIX. With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either Republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importotion of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introdution into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to re-ship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ART. XX. Through consideration for the interests of Commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapsed between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same; and to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ART. XXI. If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the Political or Commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, agression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case.

ART. XXII. If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules—absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the Territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable

price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the some articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such rations as are allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a Commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other; which Commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or of nations.

ART. XXIII. This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement; and have hereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done in quintuplicate, at the City of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
MIGL. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Queretaro on the thirtieth day of May last, by Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States, and by Senor Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, on the part of that Government:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and [L. S.] of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Sec'y of State.

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE XVTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the twentieth of November, 1843.

ART. I. All claims of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the Government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed; and all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered, nor finally decided, by the Commission, nor by the arbiter appointed by the Convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four Commissioners, who shall form a Board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said Commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the Treaties between the two Republics.

ART. V. All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to and decided by the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this Convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late Convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed that, if the respective Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbiter new arguments upon the said claims.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is an old saying in Europe, that "There's room enough in America for everybody;" and, during 1848, 350,000 settlers, according to late estimates, will have left their homes in the Old World with the expectation of improving their circumstances and increasing their chances of happiness in the New. There are thousands of millions of acres of what are called the Public Lands; the Western Passage Company offer to convey passengers from New-York to Chicago, 1,525 miles, or to Milwaukie, 1,445 miles, by canals and steamboats, in ten days, for $8; and if the poor man with a large family could but get rid of the $100 tax on his 80 acre wild lot; if the speculation and land jobbing were effectually checked by the prohibition (as in Republican Rome 2,000 years since) of any larger estate in the hands of one man than 360 or 640 acres; and if the curse of negro Slavery were excluded from the yet unpeopled West, the progress of free institutions would be unimpeded from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the crowded cities of the Atlantic seaboard would get rid of an uneasy surplus population, which could well be spared in the East, and would soon find itself in a thriving and prosperous condition on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The Land Office Report of Dec., 1848, mentions that the public domain lies in 12 States, and in the Territories, and covers 1,584,243,000 acres, of which 142,026,003 have been sold. Of the unsold lands, there are, in Ohio 875,465 acres; in Illinois, 15,693,076 acres; in Indiana, 3,572,645; in Wisconsin, 28,863,763; in Iowa, 29,868,068; in Missouri, 29,766,740; in Arkansas, 27,669,220; in Louisiana, 23,677,775; in Mississippi, 11,815,040; in Alabama, 17,516,346; and in Florida, 36,137,137 acres. During 1847, the land sales were 2,521,305 acres, also 1,443,240 acres in first 9 months of 1848. Mexican land warrants have been located on 1,775,520 acres; Mexican war warrants have been issued for 6,505,960 acres.

Ohio was a wilderness 50 years since, having a few thousand souls scattered over its fertile plains; it is now a great and powerful community of nearly two millions of free, independent and happy citizens. Thirty-eight years since, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, contained but 42,564 inhabitants; they are now the home of 2,750,000 Americans. The railroad, steamboat and canal have been of infinite service to them, and the electric telegraph forms an additional bond of union. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New-York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New-Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Galena are already united by the telegraph, and every important event that happens in any one of these cities is communicated with more than lightning speed to the inhabitants of all the others.

Within the last twelvemonth, Henry O'Rielly and his associates have completed about 2,000 miles of electric telegraph, and Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, and their coadjutors, nearly 1,500 more, aside from lines previously constructed by both parties. On almost all these lines, the electro-magnetic system of telegraphing, of which Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Mr. Morse, Professor Steinhiel and others, claim to have been the inventors, is in use; although a company between New-York and Philadelphia employs successfully the instrument invented by Professor House, which prints messages in Roman characters of Pica size, quite distinctly. The latest, and it is a wonderful improvement upon all the others, is the instrument made by Alexander Bain.

Bain's Telegraph is patented in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, France, and Belgium; O'Rielly has secured it for all his lines; associations are also about to use it on lines between New-York and Buffalo, and between New-York and Washington, the dividends on the old companies being equal to 20 per cent. on the actual outlay, after paying all charges and O'Rielly, Marshall Lefferts, and others, with the support of the newspaper press in New-York and Boston, are to establish, immediately, a line from New-York to Halifax, through New-Haven, Boston, Portland, Calais, St. John, &c—a route upon which competition is very much wanted. The trustees of the magnetic telegraph patents agreed with O'Rielly in 1845 that he should build certain lines, find the means, and give 25 per cent. in stock for the use of the patent. He performed his part of the agreement, and then they went to law with him to get 50 per cent., that they might be enabled to control all his lines. Vexatious litigation was the result, which Bain's system will probably terminate by superseding the other in many places.

So swift is Bain's Chemical Telegraph in its operation, that it will record accurately the whole of President Polk's Message of Dec. 7, 1848, at a number of places or stations, agreed upon, in a line of 1,000 miles, more or less, within an hour or an hour and a half, according to the state of the weather; the Magnetic system required 24 hours to send the same Message, by the O'Rielly and Rogers lines, from Baltimore to the editors in St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburg, &c., and even at that it was a most surprising feat.

When the types are set, it requires but a few minutes to throw off many copies of a newspaper or pamphlet; when a message is prepared by punching a number of small holes through long strips of paper, united ribbon-like, it can be sent along the wires at the rate of a newspaper column of reading matter in three minutes! A short message can be quickly prepared by one person, and still more rapidly transcribed at the other end of the line by another. Long messages, and many of them, would need a corps of compositors and transcribers, if required to be delivered in great haste; but if not, one person, in Europe or on board a steamer to Halifax, &c., could prepare many columns for the tour of the wires, at his leisure; business men might write their letters, get them prepared in any town in France, England, the United States or Canada; order them to be telegraphed at Halifax, Boston, or New-York; and direct their correspondents at the proper terminus to choose a confidential person or persons to transcribe the despatches from the telegraph record. A swift compositor can set over 6,000 ems, or 18,000 letters per 10 hours; Bain's messages can be prepared still quicker by one person; and where haste is requisite, dispatches can be divided among a number, like the *takes* in setting up a President's Message, or Treasury Report, in a news office. Without interfering with the Post Office Department, an analogous system might be established throughout the Union, based on electricity; but the Government should have no more to do with it than to protect it in its fair and lawful operations. Bain's instrument will probably give occupation to many thousands of persons before long; and, aided by phonography, abbreviations, a cypher, &c., an incalculable amount of business will be transacted by its means, at rates far below present prices. About 9,000 miles of telegraph are now in operation or ready for use, on this Continent, and a line of telegraph to California

and Oregon is seriously talked of: it would cost less than 10 miles of Massachusetts railroad.

The steamer and the railroad, like the telegraph, continue to increase in speed and usefulness; the cars now pass between Buffalo and Albany in less than 50 hours, charging but $9 75 per passenger; many lines have been recently re-laid with a heavy T or H rail. Where human life is endangered on railways from carelessness, we rejoice to perceive that juries give exemplary damages. The investments in railroads make an immense sum; Massachusetts alone has over 40 millions invested in 940 miles of road; and throughout the Union about 160 millions are thus employed, yielding a fair average revenue. Among many railroads now in progress towards completion, are, the Hudson River, New-York and Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New-York and New-Haven, Lake Champlain and Ogdenburg, Portland and Montreal, Kennebec and Portland, and Vermont Central. The Constitution of New-York requires general laws for incorporations where possible, and that State has passed a general enactment for the formation of railroad companies. The line of steamers from Oregon to New-York being now in operation, and the Panamá Isthmus railroad in a fair way to be speedily built, it may at length be said that railroads, canals, coasting and ocean steamers, and the telegraph, unite together almost all the countries in the world.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, DEBT, POSTAGES.

THE imports, exports, revenue, &c., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, were as follow:

Imports into the United States, foreign produce, and merchandize, value $154,977,866, of which, to the value of $21,128,010 were exported, leaving for domestic use, articles value $133,-849,866.—Exports from the U. S., domestic productions, value $132,904,121, besides the abovenamed amount of foreign goods.

Receipts into the U. S. Treasury, same year, exclusive of borrowed money, $35,436,750; being, from duties at the custom-houses, $31,757,071—land sales, $3,328,642—other sources, $351,037.—Expenditures, exclusive of payments of national debt and interest, in same period, $42,811,970.

Messrs. Polk and Walker's estimate of U. S. revenue and expenditure, during the year ending June 30, 1849, including money borrowed: Revenue, $57,043,970, of which $32,000,000 will be taken at the custom-houses, $3,000,000 at land offices, $1,200,000 from various other sources, and $21,-695,435 borrowed by authority of Congress, being part of the national debt.—Probable expenditure, same year, including interest on the national debt, and $3,000,000 of payments due to Mexico, May 30, 1849, $54,195,275.—The expenditures during 1849-50 are estimated at $33,213,153, being, for ordinary expenses, $25,874,050—for interest on the national debt, $3,799,102, (to pay which the proceeds of land sales are mortgaged to our foreign and other creditors)—for Mexican compensation, $3,540,000. These arrangements are made apparently with a view to leave large sums of borrowed money on call in the hands of favored institutions, agents, officers, &c., as before the war, while the country is taxed to pay the interest. There was famine in Europe in 1847, which enabled the U. S. to sell grain and provisions there, at high prices, value $68,701,221; this drain of treasure from Europe made our money market easy. Mr. Polk affects to think differently, and ascribes our safety to the Sub-Treasury!

Mr. Polk states that the national debt, on July 6, 1848, amounted to $65,778,450, of which he says half a million has been since paid. Our debt is small, he adds, as compared to that of most other nations. Including the debts of the states, and some of the cities, it is 300 millions, paying a yearly interest of nearly 17 millions, much of it being due to persons residing abroad.

Mr. Marcy estimates the expenditures for "the army proper," during 1849-50, at $4,432,286; this is exclusive of pensions, a vast sum said to be paid to Indians in the wilderness, &c. &c. No dependence can be placed on such statements, judging by the past. Mr. Marcy's zeal for the paymasters extra is so overflowing that instead of keeping them a year idle, as has been done, he wants them added to the army lumber, with a batch of doctors, &c. to cure them, and the necessary quantity of idle clerks to profess to look over their accounts. Borrowing, to be paid out of the blood and sweat of the pioneer of the west, is very easy, in the estimation of this corrupt instrument of the slavocracy; paying the troops, he tells us, is very laborious work. In May last, Messrs. Polk and Marcy wanted to send an army to Oregon to fight the Indians. In December, the President explains the origin of the quarrel thus: "A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians and prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet." In other words, the whites had seized upon the Indian hunting grounds, dispossessed the owners, and paid them nothing. Such was the cause of Seminole and other wars with Indians, prior to 1848.

Mr. Cave Johnson's report of Dec. 2, 1848, shows, that during the year, up to July last, the gross revenue from postages amounted to $4,571,-677, being more than was annually received under the old rates, and $425,184 above last year's income. The year's expenditures, including $100,-500 paid for services of Bremen steamers, amounted to $4,198,845; thus leaving a surplus of profits on the conveyance of letters, &c. The mail routes were 163,208 miles in extent. Mr. Johnson recommends a five cents uniform postage rate on half ounce letters; 2 cents for paid and 4 for unpaid would be infinitely better, with postmasters elected by the people. The cost of transporting the mails, during 1847-8, was $584,192, paid to railroad companies; $262,019 to steamboat owners; $54,063 to "agencies connected therewith;" $796,992 for transportation in coaches; and $351,-500 when by other modes; foreign mail service, $100,500. There were 4,017 mail contractors, 243 mail agents, 16,159 post-offices and postmasters, and of the latter 4,121 had been appointed within the year; 1,309 new offices had been opened, and 296 old ones stopped. The letter postage of 1847-8 amounted to $3,550,304—the newspaper do. to $767,334—a steady increase, caused by lowering the old absurd charges on letters. John L. Graham's charge, of $49,787, for fitting up the old Dutch Church, New York, on lease, for a post-office, has been paid to him. The estimated post-office resources of 1849-50 amount to $5,211,407. The 4 cents extra, charged for advertising in New York, and the two cents, in many places, for but one delivery of letters, daily, over and above the postage rates, might be reduced, and fair incomes allowed to faithful carriers in large cities, for more prompt service. Private post-offices, as in New York, ought not to be required, with a surplus cent levied on each letter.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. York	3466	4697	841	3216	5117	453
Oxford*	1531	3601	1201	1337	4395	397
4. Lincoln	5316	4670	967	4566	5354	461
2. Cumberland	4797	5989	1744	4483	6367	695
3. Franklin	836	1431	310	1132	1609	392
Kennebec	5056	2634	1656	5393	3535	561
5. Somerset	2445	2085	1003	2340	2530	435
Waldo	1768	3332	1107	1826	4661	316
6. Penobscot	3916	4591	1523	3376	4893	695
Piscataquis	937	1163	432	1047	1136	228
7. Aroostook	431	868	106	393	907	24
Hancock	2075	2318	247	1849	2608	105
Washington	2501	2446	449	2329	2605	77

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 35,125; Cass 39,830; Van Buren 12,096. Cass over Taylor 4,755.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 34,378; Polk 45,719; Birney 4,836. Polk over Clay 11,341.

*Congressional Districts.—York County, and 21 towns in Oxford, form District 1. Cumberland County is the 2d District. Kennebec and Franklin Counties, except the Town of Greene, compose District 3. Lincoln, the remainder of Oxford, and the town of Greene, form the 4th District. District 5 includes Waldo and Somerset Counties, except Vinalhaven. District 6, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. District 7, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties. T. of Greene, T. 62: C. 74; V. B. 65. Vinalhaven, T. 37; C. 99.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Barnstable	2015	802	516	2290	1415	251
Berkshire	3549	2387	1549	3656	3885	401
Bristol	4840	2170	2832	4872	4903	644
Dukes	290	133	81	302	255	24
Essex	8555	4678	5020	8518	5259	1887
Franklin	2133	1542	1645	2725	2047	423
Hampshire	3055	1070	1806	3725	1605	626
Hampden	3306	3061	1284	3416	3593	451
Middlesex	9854	6820	5964	9581	9124	1718
Nantucket	444	89	159	633	237	41
Norfolk	4739	2451	3538	5217	4287	338
Plymouth	3568	1847	3189	4449	3315	805
Suffolk	8395	3173	2132	8778	4659	509
Worcester	5827	5058	8343	9359	7562	2147
Total	61,070	35,281	38,053	67,413	52,846	10,860

Taylor over Cass 25,789; Van Buren over Cass 2,777; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 12,269.

Clay over Polk 14,572; over all 3,712.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.
Bristol	590	131	18	589	109
Kent	690	318	52	736	381
Newport	1146	205	109	1229	473
N. Shoreham't'p	61	27	4	—	—
Providence	3542	2515	398	3751	3192
Washington	750	450	149	967	712
Total	6779	3646	730	7322	4867

Taylor over Cass 3,133; over Cass and Van Buren 2,403. Clay over Polk 2,455.

VERMONT.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dists & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	VB'n.	Clay.	Polk.	B'n'y.
1. Bennington	1559	1150	616	1656	1450	168
Rutland	2911	744	1377	3584	1578	333
Windham	2648	608	1443	2642	1763	385
2. Orange	1780	1414	1303	2076	1910	412
Windsor	3656	1103	1903	4069	1843	538
3. Addison	2558	319	1035	2527	772	312
Chittenden	1763	571	1516	1924	1444	336
Franklin	1456	691	1204	1372	1438	261
Grand Isle	311	130	104	339	165	—
4. Caledonia	1367	1158	338	1762	1730	134
Essex	370	331	42	392	331	18
Lamoille	289	474	754	485	759	411
Orleans	1056	562	536	1192	833	245
Washington	1398	1693	1106	1650	2035	301

Total vote, 1848.—Taylor, 23,122; Cass, 10,943; Van Buren, 13,837. Taylor over Van Buren, 9,285; over Cass, 12,174.

Total vote, 1844.—Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,041; Birney, 3,954. Clay over Polk, 8,729; over Polk and Birney, 4,775.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Rocking'm.	2710	3972	982	2330	4007	534
Strafford	1664	1912	495	1702	1802	330
2. Belknap	610	1769	334	364	1701	243
Carroll	539	1235	625	732	1316	233
Merrimack	1245	4218	1076	1589	3821	628
3. Cheshire	1831	2076	945	2353	2070	374
Hillsboro'	2799	4773	1257	3124	4583	675
4. Coos	230	1232	219	343	1364	108
Grafton	1927	4060	1104	2566	4046	631
Sullivan	1176	1866	523	1553	1944	350
Total	14,731	27,763	7,560	17,366	27,160	4,161

Cass over Taylor 12,982; over V. Buren 20,203; over all (1,112 scattering) 4,310.

Polk over Clay 9,294; over Clay & Birney 5,095.

CONNECTICUT.

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Hartford	6000	5345	810	6259	5624	287
Tolland	1665	1612	191	1964	1950	120
2. Middlesex	2136	2152	361	2324	2345	130
New-Haven	5273	4516	806	5546	4726	229
3. N.-London	4020	3421	776	4081	3709	304
Windham	2266	2262	799	2620	2544	363
4. Fairfield	5036	4064	462	5363	4599	142
Litchfield	3918	3674	800	4663	4335	368
Total	30,314	27,046	5005	32,832	29,841	1943

Taylor over Cass 3,268; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 1,737.

Clay over Polk 2,991; over Polk & Birney 1,048.

Vote for Governor, April, 1848: Bissell, Whig, 30,351; Catlin, Loco, 28,699; Scattering 1,773. Bissell over all 379.

NEW-YORK.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dists. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van.B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Queens	2444	1310	800	2547	2751	—
Suffolk	2180	1051	1400	2487	3375	14
2. Kings	7511	4882	817	5107	4648	77
Richmond	1099	860	123	1049	1063	1
Wards.	NEW-YORK CITY.					
3. I.	1077	742	117	1274	1037	
II.	626	334	85	944	610	
III.	1713	587	184	1682	930	
IV.	775	1158	205	1092	1566	
V.	1595	848	280	1653	1382	
4. VI.	727	1126	139	963	1613	
VII.	2205	1387	313	2154	2156	
X.	1606	1128	350	1697	1963	
XIII.	1403	1059	226	1355	1838	117
5. VIII.	2386	1386	491	2441	2407	
IX.	2843	1423	572	2383	2383	
XIV.	1635	1284	325	1194	1792	
6. XI.	1912	1625	269	1146	2224	
XII.	984	782	92	519	842	
XV.	2308	479	309	2047	1021	
XVI.	2130	1195	493	2135	2196	
XVII.	2296	1445	401	1846	2115	
XVIII.	1436	846	255	New Ward.		
7. Rockland	918	1064	255	794	1679	1
Westchester	4112	2146	1312	4258	4412	19
8. Dutchess	5376	3227	1295	5767	5627	37
Putnam	816	996	415	979	1731	—
9. Orange	4172	3170	1434	4626	5303	37
Sullivan	1672	1363	534	1739	1964	30
10. Delaware	2832	790	2903	3071	4230	205
Ulster	4659	1970	2277	4804	4783	12
11. Columbia	3943	2121	2100	4322	4691	11
Greene	2707	1551	1425	2968	3488	30
12. Rensselaer	6241	2685	2930	6360	5618	181
13. Albany	7068	4002	2407	7109	6916	124
14. Essex	2629	1002	1119	2612	1998	143
Washington	4486	1225	2024	5024	3270	338
15. Clinton	1941	1472	1221	1919	2218	410
Franklin	1353	974	911	1524	1501	93
Warren	1270	1019	618	1330	1791	118
16. Herkimer	2430	699	3893	2868	4346	608
*Hamilton, Fulton	1976	380	1602	2107	2192	100
Saratoga	4438	2515	1405	4550	4200	119
Schenectady	1716	1069	444	1814	1679	31
17. Montgomery	2924	1285	1602	2849	3278	85
18. Lewis	1223	789	1258	1640	2073	154
St. Lawrence	3667	613	6023	4672	6008	468
19. Jefferson	4841	2445	4342	5576	6291	712
20. Oneida	6032	3585	4816	6983	7717	1144
21. Otsego	3929	3674	1941	4743	6050	413
Schoharie	2724	2671	654	2986	3523	111
22. Chenango	3587	2616	1481	4215	4495	243
Broome	2490	1959	777	2631	2508	106
Tioga	1782	1683	789	1999	2545	90
23. Madison	2898	1565	2739	3683	3848	1311
Oswego	3655	1134	4254	3771	4382	851
24. Onondaga	5442	2229	4942	6495	6878	732
25. Cayuga	4318	1034	3979	4908	5202	376
Cortland	1879	946	1803	2378	2858	543
26. Chemung	1943	728	2166	1791	2592	106
Tompkins	3003	1270	2648	3845	4013	322
Yates	1651	862	1483	2056	2110	207
27. Seneca	1767	1360	1523	2327	2569	124
Wayne	3567	797	3690	3953	4046	563
28. Monroe	6539	1443	4671	6873	5611	430
29. Livingston	3730	839	2100	3773	2709	210
Ontario	3848	1272	2627	4568	3659	435

* Long Lake t'p is in District 15.

NEW-YORK.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
30. Allegany	2789	1283	2040	3913	3640	435
Steuben	4357	1975	3623	4385	5512	243
31. Cattaraugus	2604	1677	1236	2743	2634	487
Chautauque	4207	1911	1628	5612	3407	314
32. Erie	7647	3360	2357	6905	5050	415
33. Genesee	2890	1130	1111	3604	2105	298
Wyoming	2381	1387	1630	2754	2102	442
34. Niagara	2828	1313	2080	3100	2589	310
Orleans	2402	918	1722	2600	2311	276

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 213,603; Cass 114,318 Van Buren 120,510; Smith 2,545. Taylor over Cass 104,285; over Van Buren 93,093; Van Buren over Cass 6,192; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 16,225.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 232,482; Polk 237,588; Birney 15,812. Polk over Clay 5,106; Clay and Birney over Polk 10,706.

LAND REFORM ELECTORS, 1848, for Gerrit Smith: Greene 648; Madison 219; New-York 159; Oswego 122; Oneida 103; Ontario 83; Saratoga 61; Warren 50; Orleans 51; Kings 50; Cortland 77. Cayuga 58; Genesee 63; Wayne 48; Monroe 47; Cattaurugus 45; Jefferson 43; other Counties, various. Total 2,545.

NEW-JERSEY.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Counties.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk
1. Atlantic	472	780	—	493	848
Camden	1967	1236	23	1448	1203
Cape May	657	226	—	780	314
Cumberland	1666	1319	—	1549	1371
Gloucester	1297	882	83	1411	902
Salem	1702	1586	28	1775	1493
2. Burlington	3898	3014	30	3730	3017
Monmouth	3119	3450	4	3221	3434
Mercer	2631	2058	26	1883	1577
3. Hunterdon	2191	3220	9	2544	3386
Sussex	1211	3443	46	1295	3490
Warren	1634	2689	13	1645	2899
4. Middlesex	2469	1807	129	2321	2023
Morris	2889	2424	91	2903	2466
Somerset	2028	1617		2139	1978
5. Bergen	1004	1262	15	979	1440
Essex	5997	3824	127	5471	3655
Hudson	1434	760	80	1129	703
Passaic	1749	1304	120	1602	1291
Total	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495

Taylor over Cass, 3,114; Clay over Polk, 823.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dists. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Co. in part*	4695	3358	48	3437	2832	11
City, 4 Wds*	2181	885	41	1696	348	14
2. City, in part*	8384	4381	278	5618	4520	96
3. Spring G'n *	4785	3003	229	2860	2341	34
N. Liberties*	3086	3095	4	2802	3163	46
4. Germant'n.*	701	[illegible]	37	578	444	8
Kensington*	3305	2190	46	1784	1854	7
15 Districts *	3584	4128	100	2506	2620	12
5. Delaware	2194	1547	84	2090	1466	15
Montgom'ry	5040	5627	251	4491	5596	49
6. Bucks	5140	5364	163	4862	5251	27
Lehigh	2978	3199	3	2553	2811	—
7. Chester	5949	5360	507	6070	5550	106
8. Lancaster	11300	6080	163	10295	5943	21
9. Berks	5082	9484	51	4000	8674	3

* Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
10. Carbon.....	889	1181	1....	531	905	—
Monroe	518	1830	3....	414	1806	1
Northam'ton	3191	4203	38....	2776	3870	—
Pike	216	799	3....	151	769	—
Wayne.....	997	1642	202....	899	1657	15
11. Columbia ..	2263	3396	29....	1738	3370	1
Luzerne	3516	3991	176....	2699	3950	29
Wyoming..	861	892	37....	814	899	1
12. Bradford...	3272	1889	1780....	3235	3568	63
Susquehana	1853	2563	301....	1802	2697	93
Tioga	1264	1344	1039....	1159	2193	23
13. Clinton.....	911	967	1....	783	875	—
*Elk	134	242	16....	101	128	9
Lycoming..	1992	2244	9....	2012	2629	19
Northumb'ld	1765	2258	8....	1547	2446	7
Sullivan....	129	303	19....	New Co.		
Union.....	3129	1656	25....	2788	1765	18
14. Dauphin....	3705	2254	34....	3285	2401	16
Lebanon....	2996	1862	2....	2636	1791	—
Schuylkill...	4808	3490	35....	2571	3404	3
15. Adams	2576	1762	25....	2609	1891	6
York.....	4838	5151	4....	4237	5071	1
16. Cumberland	3242	3178	25....	3092	3155	5
Franklin ...	4006	3199	4....	3901	3298	—
Perry	1562	2295	5....	1570	2321	—
17. Centre	1856	2611	4....	1860	2425	7
Blair.....	2476	1435	4 } ..	4086	2575	—
Huntingdon	2590	1922	25 }			
Juniata.....	850	856	1....	1089	1262	—
Mifflin.....	1543	1586	26....	1518	1519	9
18. Fayette	3045	3441	73....	2804	3429	35
Greene.....	1476	2379	52....	1418	2354	18
Somerset ..	3018	1127	21....	2660	1035	6
19. Bedford.....	2836	2816	1....	3147	2939	5
Cambria....	1233	1386	12....	996	1123	2
Westm'land	3124	5197	122....	2672	4978	71
20. Beaver	2655	2303	530....	2792	2172	270
Washington	3898	3820	468....	3872	3973	296
21. Allegheny ..	10112	6591	779....	8083	5743	435
22. Crawford...	2204	2748	621....	2636	3334	139
Mercer.....	2977	3094	1080....	2840	2869	604
Venango ...	1061	1538	164....	966	1377	65
23. Clarion.....	1372	2306	37....	814	1883	7
Erie.....	3418	2022	357....	3621	2226	74
Jefferson....	837	992	19....	591	731	5
McKean....	367	418	22....	340	419	—
Potter.....	226	468	243....	240	554	50
Warren	948	1088	136....	899	1149	17
24. Armstrong..	2030	2126	141....	1453	1983	38
Butler.....	2505	2247	173....	2247	2112	135
Clearfield ..	761	1168	23....	544	874	—
Indiana.....	2410	1544	204....	2200	1448	80

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 185,513, Cass 171,176; Van Buren 11,263. Taylor over Cass 13,537; over Cass and Van Buren 2,274. * Belongs to 23d Dist.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 161,203; Polk 167,535; Birney 3,138. Polk over Clay 6,332.

MARYLAND.—*By Congress Districts.*

1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Anne Arundel...	1693	1486	5....	1777	1503
Calvert.....	431	335	0....	451	341
Charles	769	398	0....	785	519
Montgomery.....	1057	771	1....	1124	852
Prince George's.	1051	733	1....	1054	666
St. Mary's.....	788	422	0....	783	468
2. Alleghany.....	1579	1620	3....	1424	1491
Frederick.....	3158	2983	20....	3190	2994
Washington	2688	2434	1....	2633	2565

MARYLAND.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
3. & 4. Balt. City...	10474	10995	72....	8413	8836
Baltimore Co....	2527	2669	7....	2301	2716
Carroll	1763	1672	7....	1784	1694
5. Caroline.....	492	580	0....	680	552
Cecil	1504	1444	4....	1527	1504
Harford.....	1521	1253	3....	1517	1247
Kent.....	645	447	3....	728	527
Queen Anne's...	725	612	0....	749	722
6. Dorchester	1367	820	0....	1377	903
Somerset.....	1413	1005	1....	1449	902
Talbot.....	706	719	1....	795	712
Worcester.....	1351	1130	0....	1453	909
Total.....	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676

Taylor over Cass 3,174; Clay over Polk 3,308.

DELAWARE.

1848. 1844.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	VBuren.	Clay.	Polk.
Kent.....	1497	1336	1....	1563	1416
Newcastle	3090	2717	79....	2826	2673
Sussex.....	1834	1845	—....	1869	1877
Total....	6421	5898	80	6278	5996

Taylor over Cass, 523; over Cass and V.B. 443.

VIRGINIA.—*By Congress Districts.*

1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Isle of Wight....	105	393....	93	470
Nansemond	311	230....	361	244
Norfolk County..	629	650....	627	591
Norfolk Borough	652	448....	634	403
Princess Anne...	373	299....	329	251
Southampton.....	338	307....	325	390
Surry.....	94	158....	118	168
Sussex.....	82	273....	124	325
2. Amelia	163	198....	159	274
Brunswick.....	213	337....	194	408
Dinwiddie.....	282	228....	270	318
Greensville.....	77	130....	83	146
Mecklenburg....	342	497....	276	618
Nottoway.....	117	143....	187	182
Petersburg.....	392	333....	576	336
Prince George..	127	215....	139	226
3. Franklin.....	603	606....	619	674
Halifax.....	395	843....	344	1041
Henry.....	315	251....	306	236
Patrick.....	387	273....	369	386
Pittsylvania	834	589....	838	635
4. Appomattox.....	190	322....	New Co.	
Buckingham.....	344	361....	548	596
Campbell.....	794	554....	833	656
Charlotte.....	290	303....	337	346
Cumberland.....	235	162....	274	207
Fluvanna.....	271	190....	305	244
Lunenburgh.....	169	272....	196	333
Prince Edward..	211	253....	264	377
5. Albemarle.....	833	619....	917	702
Amherst.....	416	413....	451	461
Bedford.....	886	534....	941	639
Greene.....	63	270....	66	300
Madison.....	69	436....	65	512
Nelson.....	394	229....	443	291
Orange.....	296	281....	239	288
6. Chesterfield.....	296	505....	338	604
Goochland	168	254....	165	319
Hanover.....	410	427....	558	482
Henrico.....	592	393....	578	405
Louisa.....	307	441....	364	525
Powhatan	154	202....	215	210
Richmond City..	1064	345....	847	282

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	1844. Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
7. Accomack	544	295	566	472
Charles' City	142	58	202	43
Elizabeth City	133	120	133	123
James' City	99	37	103	39
Gloucester	185	197	233	220
Lancaster	137	107	139	99
Mathews	136	189	172	222
New Kent	176	101	193	177
Northampton	170	95	240	116
Northumberland	161	234	185	276
Williamsburgh	47	34	66	50
Warwick	62	15	67	24
York	118	86	113	109
8. Caroline	367	425	476	463
Essex	136	135	229	186
King George	149	112	165	117
King William	93	234	109	337
King & Queen	224	258	250	328
Middlesex	116	125	131	118
Richmond	182	148	202	154
Spottsylvania	413	405	438	442
Westmoreland	249	60	305	67
9. Alexandria	539	225	Part of D.C.	
Culpepper	354	318	396	298
Fauquier	685	503	761	607
Fairfax	489	320	410	391
Loudon	1453	420	1505	474
Prince William	207	412	159	457
Rappahannock	304	230	359	314
Stafford	230	255	233	346
10. Berkeley	608	544	663	539
Clarke	209	201	199	220
Frederick	795	834	805	887
Hampshire	581	657	675	694
Jefferson	733	594	725	624
Morgan	188	201	183	216
Page	69	595	50	628
Warren	122	285	126	321
11. Augusta	1354	723	1398	665
Highland..[part.]	101	242	New Co.	
Hardy	525	271	533	272
Pendleton	285	309	409	552
Rockingham	395	1655	290	1716
Rockbridge	665	501	697	543
Shenandoah	176	1404	170	1372
12. Alleghany	104	149	114	180
Bath	152	124	196	250
Boone	68	128	New Co.	
Botetourt	462	683	394	695
Floyd	271	225	216	297
Giles	274	342	267	350
Greenbrier	658	303	709	351
Logan	99	117	123	177
Mercer	154	184	173	177
Monroe	438	469	425	460
Montgomery	342	306	364	345
Pulaski	131	141	166	174
Pocahontas	106	212	81	227
Roanoke	183	249	177	279
13. Carroll	179	267	121	268
Grayson	193	200	150	331
Lee	324	521	237	578
Russell	482	316	414	416
Scott	296	452	276	531
Smyth	526	309	275	371
Tazewell	215	548	160	627
Washington	485	679	371	723
Wythe	347	336	309	553
14. Braxton	191	114	186	156
Cabell	287	346	287	346
Fayette	257	123	249	163
Gilmer	77	178	New Co.	
Harrison	443	611	479	760
Highland [part.]	—	46	—	—

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	1844. Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Jackson	249	233	247	304
Kanawha	742	272	983	442
Lewis	331	522	329	684
Mason	349	274	415	363
Nicholas	213	90	170	127
Putnam	192	183	New Co.	
Ritchie	124	339	104	254
Wayne	105	110	190	134
Wood	430	325	533	530
15. Barbour	287	484	221	463
Brooke	227	276	427	543
Doddridge	23	137	New Co.	
Hancock	161	216	"	"
Marion	324	669	286	677
Marshall	558	527	524	554
Monongalia	434	800	393	780
Ohio	977	478	897	402
Preston	460	527	382	504
Randolph	201	213	207	199
Tyler	324	290	441	511
Wetzel	89	318	New Co.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 45,023; Cass, 46,571; maj. for Cass, 1548.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 43,677; Polk, 49,570; Polk's maj., 5,893.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cong'l Dist's.	Cos.	1848. President. Taylor.	Cass.	Governor Whig. Manly.	Loco. Reid.	1844. President. Clay.	Polk.
1.	Buncombe	996	434	921	644	961	412
	Cherokee	549	175	582	217	390	225
	Cleaveland	314	421	421	727	366	624
	Caldwell	503	96	589	138	598	219
	Burke	1210	286	1299	396	1234	228
	McDowell	559	161	New Co.			
	Haywood	418	213	412	430	342	367
	Henderson	541	116	656	227	555	141
	Macon	427	207	451	352	374	224
	Rutherford	958	126	1037	311	1310	296
	Yancy ..[See next p.]		357	684	338	538	427
2.	Ashe	660	358	551	782	522	477
	Catawba	New County.					
	Davie	448	251	542	391	529	282
	Iredell	1137	211	1042	257	1582	330
	Rowan	859	560	827	696	833	586
	Surry	1132	852	1090	1226	996	830
	Wilkes	1060	121	1299	309	1268	181
3.	Anson	1034	359	1049	400	1012	430
	Cabarrus	756	377	743	377	7 8	574
	Gaston	New County.					
	Lincoln	828	1593	832	1377	790	1736
	Mecklenburg	775	945	668	1068	909	1201
	Montgomery	583	82	609	86	658	139
	Moore	583	406	544	556	540	500
	Richmond	699	71	545	68	302	117
	Stanley	725	14	746	26	530	43
	Union	775	945	New County.			
4.	Davidson	1087	520	1096	669	1091	610
	Guilford	1714	373	1567	442	2134	515
	Randolph	1196	225	1199	313	1171	512
	Rockingham	380	766	340	968	430	1022
	Stokes	1014	912	1003	1223	1034	1153
5.	Caswell	293	1037	263	1081	283	1132
	Chatham	1063	519	935	731	1136	729
	Granville	959	831	1016	946	936	942
	Orange	1667	1535	1714	1726	1696	1589
	Person	346	518	360	578	275	649
6.	Edgecomb	143	1335	104	1406	126	1503
	Franklin	341	658	319	673	336	760
	Halifax	582	446	601	507	592	456
	Johnston	646	746	720	814	595	650
	Nash	113	798	106	837	74	894

NORTH CAROLINA.—(Continued.)

	1848. PRESIDENT.			1844. GOVERNOR.		PRES'T.
				Whig.	*Loco.*	
Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.	Clay.	Polk.
Wake	1028	1247	991	1298	1044	1374
Warren	156	667	172	630	128	810
7. Bladen	230	341	231	516	280	436
Brunswick	319	237	301	194	351	283
Columbus	169	274	174	440	135	363
Cumberland	812	1191	578	1023	703	1101
Duplin	318	939	218	921	223	936
N. Hanover	464	1255	275	1015	382	1122
Onslow	211	636	176	663	194	717
Robeson	633	545	581	623	559	599
Sampson	612	741	530	692	533	878
8. Beaufort	923	463	857	512	932	527
Craven	696	616	742	730	682	222
Carteret	474	317	407	365	434	315
Greene	318	237	207	315	302	266
Hyde	495	236	469	298	318	164
Jones	242	136	215	181	203	142
Lenoir	282	334	M.	259	225	356
Pitt	636	479	589	571	634	476
Tyrrell	300	96	336	106	283	92
Wayne	258	903	264	1097	254	911
Washington	373	149	358	182	329	124
9. Bertie	524	302	524	370	475	439
Camden	493	70	489	80	556	101
Currituck	183	466	177	583	157	551
Chowan	295	171	293	223	305	166
Gates	379	289	371	390	355	355
Hertford	316	144	330	173	309	253
Martin	361	545	339	557	310	589
Northampton	493	488	512	500	519	364
Perquimons	434	253	366	265	441	223
Pasquotank	570	244	471	176	663	232

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 43,519; Cass 34,869; Manly 42,360; Reid 41,496. Taylor over Cass 8,650; Manly over Reid 874. Yancy gave 31 majority for Taylor, but the return was informal.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 43,293; Polk 39,237. Clay over Polk, 3,945.

ALABAMA.—*By Congress Districts.*

	PRESIDENT.—1848—			—1844—		1840
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Van B.	
1. Baldwin	100	153	149	120	118	
Butler	772	277	666	405	374	
Clarke	120	327	232	631	596	
Conecuh	426	221	441	277	204	
Marengo	739	553	726	634	595	
Mobile	1319	1073	1403	1347	1121	
Monroe	479	216	567	359	361	
Washington	72	85	273	279	276	
Wilcox	690	479	525	629	437	
2. Barbour	1205	614	1113	860	642	
Coffee	192	174	142	314	—	
Covington	248	92	148	139	66	
Dale	368	555	209	616	672	
Henry	504	496	367	546	391	
Macon	1464	532	1087	626	238	
Montgomery	1176	669	1016	836	811	
Pike	935	663	862	768	653	
Russell	970	577	736	624	404	
Autauga	553	471	475	633	574	
Bibb	474	416	450	596	478	
Coosa	626	883	400	796	539	
Dallas	860	618	864	722	689	
Jefferson	288	385	264	585	582	
Lowndes	761	434	710	678	522	
Perry	826	631	169	849	825	
Shelby	557	368	511	472	407	
4. Fayette	272	841	153	796	819	
Greene	1088	712	1090	819	788	
Pickens	1044	931	892	967	779	
Sumter	820	771	927	1061	1130	
Tuscaloosa	976	694	902	961	938	

ALABAMA.—(Continued.)

	PRESIDENT—1848.			1844.		
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk	Van B.	
5. Franklin	510	795	498	1079	903	
Lauderdale	695	772	474	919	987	
Lawrence	663	656	469	783	782	
Limestone	374	833	325	965	897	
Marion	193	514	120	638	535	
Morgan	361	535	271	682	804	
Walker	231	383	170	442	367	
6. Blount	134	526	84	774	920	
DeKalb	257	650	207	700	771	
Jackson	136	1589	87	1751	2147	
Madison	465	1385	357	1720	1985	
Marshall	246	708	162	875	924	
St. Clair	150	456	46	644	679	
7. Benton	566	1272	373	1382	1248	
Chambers	1323	689	1158	936	678	
Cherokee	630	921	356	955	759	
Randolph	461	770	288	747	524	
Talladega	869	820	633	851	788	
Tallapoosa	972	920	728	705	436	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 30,482; Cass 31,363. Cass over Taylor 881.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 26,084; Polk 37,740. Polk over Clay 11,656. Van Buren (1840) 33,391. Van Buren over Harrison 5,520.

GEORGIA.—*By Congress Districts.*

	1848. PRESIDENT.			1844. CONGRSSS.		PRES'T.
				Whig.	*Loco.*	
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	King.	Jackson.	Clay.	Polk.
*1. Appling	144	103	[illegible]	139	152	142
Bryan	123	60	37	49	103	72
Bulloch	43	377	15	341	17	410
Camden	106	220	61	165	104	218
Chatham	843	741	642	176	817	835
Effingham	183	99	156	106	193	86
Emanuel	155	207	58	53	107	241
Glynn	132	22	104	24	92	23
Laurens	567	25	452	23	686	15
Liberty	171	132	171	143	179	190
Lowndes	507	397	419	363	427	362
McIntosh	117	98	71	94	127	114
Montgomery	231	24	168	28	238	34
Telfair	160	150	135	107	177	198
Tattnall	361	44	306	58	338	64
Thomas	526	250	436	274	348	267
Ware	193	161	90	98	187	125
Wayne	58	69	47	39	138	95
			Calhoun.	Welborn.		
2. Baker	341	634	291	551	223	506
Decatur	493	350	430	346	383	346
Dooly	349	571	234	447	269	507
Early	200	505	198	460	211	419
Houston	697	674	626	638	659	723
Irwin	86	355	60	276	21	223
Lee	323	181	340	154	335	121
Macon	383	271	359	261	331	245
Marion	510	477	436	430	417	256
Muscogee	1330	856	1141	846	1190	930
Pulaski	320	423	234	376	247	457
Randolph	730	724	627	652	606	735
Stewart	926	686	873	653	892	813
Sumter	733	587	639	535	650	444
			Owen.	Carey.		
3. Bibb	705	805	599	692	706	862
Crawford	402	434	361	396	377	454
Harris	870	403	759	368	845	463
Monroe	791	664	721	588	793	708
Pike	828	892	677	758	659	877
Talbot	819	738	765	707	855	912
Upson	657	344	603	423	643	384
Twiggs	331	414	269	328	389	467
			Williamson.	Haralson.		
4. Campbell	281	582	230	562	205	543
Carroll	475	834	347	791	355	768

GEORGIA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. President. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Congress. Call'n.	Hac'tt.	Pres't. Clay.	Polk.
			Whig. Loco.			
Coweta	822	662	725	634	777	644
Fayette	521	717	419	660	412	705
Heard	415	473	380	474	293	436
Henry	939	824	859	792	858	819
Meriwether	717	768	570	776	688	926
Newton	1045	502	893	494	1025	553
Troup	1122	384	918	349	1055	487
5. Cass	988	1513	663	1213	655	1139
Chattooga	402	398	286	363	284	324
Cherokee	660	983	404	738	517	813
Cobb	862	1261	637	1008	658	943
Dade*	102	258	59	203	46	247
DeKalb	799	1097	754	948	580	967
Floyd	680	673	569	654	350	425
Forsyth	629	747	464	653	451	735
Gwinnett	745	635	535	551	779	763
Murray	799	1072	445	748	303	669
Paulding	352	420	289	342	218	394
Walker	784	965	584	756	447	686
Gilmer	402	855	175	596	219	511
			Harris.	Cobb.		
6. Clark	624	495	532	450	596	420
Elbert	991	161	803	123	999	186
Franklin	363	965	261	849	376	1058
Hall	521	664	437	659	489	696
Habersham	425	778	266	681	322	964
Lumpkin	652	1097	418	824	665	1254
Jackson	561	688	493	650	492	664
Madison	336	326	284	295	347	327
Rabun	55	207	39	200	34	253
Union	412	641	300	525	237	554
Walton	544	741	481	635	555	763
			Stephens.	Day.		
7. Baldwin	382	322	282	238	324	307
Butts	269	420	244	348	244	435
Green	827	139	629	93	780	132
Jasper	409	512	385	403	438	536
Morgan	467	300	392	239	442	348
Oglethorpe	636	193	526	154	626	241
Putnam	399	294	363	289	430	351
Wilkinson	473	498	390	412	387	560
Jones	404	415	372	389	397	455
Taliaferro	388	55	436	32	394	67
			Toombs.	Lawson.		
8. Burke	598	215	456	321	556	411
Columbia	519	250	405	196	492	307
Hancock	473	283	403	216	515	330
Jefferson	607	111	495	91	579	108
Lincoln	238	120	206	133	286	179
Richmond	908	595	586	464	903	647
Scriven	265	223	190	203	256	278
Warren	614	360	531	305	641	368
Washington	692	626	525	408	629	595
Wilkes	452	293	435	214	430	389

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 47,544; Cass, 44,302; 8 Whig Congressmen 38,651; 8 Loco Congressmen 38,908. Taylor's majority, 2,742.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 42,100; Polk 44,177.—Majority for Polk 2,077.

* Not official.

LOUISIANA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Parishes.	President—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	1840. Har'n.	V.B.
1. & **2.** Ascension	288	236	239	264	218	218
Assumption	469	286	285	279	289	340
Jefferson	717	660	434	403	252	86
Orleans	5551	4579	3026	2612	2681	1748
Lafourche Int.	739	161	471	137	538	44
Plaquemines	187	350	37	1007	40	250
St. Bernard	124	89	185	84	173	91
St Charles	135	35	96	42	69	33
St. James	431	117	351	181	379	37
St. John	228	128	142	113	183	45
Terrebonne	353	129	265	164	313	20

LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Parishes.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har'n.	V.B.
3. Avoyelles	299	359	189	364	250	225
Carroll	268	235	190	221	96	114
Catahoula	320	386	243	304	259	231
Concordia	188	96	188	95	269	113
E. Baton Rouge	400	406	325	399	324	308
E. Feliciana	349	394	329	419	360	430
Franklin	124	162	134	158	new par.	
Iberville	429	295	253	235	204	182
Livingston	144	243	100	229	127	207
Madison	283	192	206	193	147	111
Point Coupe	288	370	174	175	147	139
St. Helena	169	188	154	222	172	238
St. Tammany	275	183	169	199	204	80
Tensas	177	111	157	108	new par.	
Washington	158	190	127	230	150	134
W. Bat'n Rouge	255	109	209	104	183	34
W. Feliciana	232	261	243	308	253	286
4. Bienville	114	189	new parish.			
Bossier (unoffi.)	17m	—	59	103	new par.	
Caddo	281	300	210	155	with Nat.	
Caldwell	90	149	69	194	no return.	
Calcassieu	41	181	42	128	wi. St. Lan.	
Claiborne	221	323	196	375	no return.	
De Soto	149	217	52	150	new par.	
Jackson	127	193	new parish.			
Lafayette	103	220	193	399	no return.	
Morehouse	178	101	107	31	new par.	
Natchitoches	384	495	452	650	667	610
Ouachita	168	176	106	206	243	130
Rapides	383	543	419	586	475	382
Sabine	246	271	255	383	new par.	
St. Landry	754	376	789	406	836	434
St. Martin	456	240	479	303	463	103
St. Mary	470	166	352	142	308	87
Union	307	237	206	213	74	76
Vermillion	430	52	176	104	new par.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 18,217; Cass 15,370.—*Vote of* 1844: Clay 13,083; Polk 13,782.—*Vote of* 1840: Harrison, 11,296; Van Buren, 7,616. Taylor over Cass, 2,847; Harrison, over Van Buren, 3,680. Notwithstanding Taylor's popularity and the increase of population, it will be seen that the vote of Plaquemines is 507 less than it was in 1844, when Polk *seemed* to carry the State by 699 of a majority, and that it was 757 less in 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1840 this State contained 267,360 free persons, white and colored, and 327,360 slaves. The white people elect a Senate and Assembly—the Senate and Assembly elect Electors—and the Electors assist in electing a President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1840 the State voted for Van Buren, in 1844 for Polk, and in 1848 for Cass.

MISSISSIPPI.—*By Congress Districts.*

Cos. [Northern.]	President—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	1840. Har.	V.B.
1. De Soto	836	723	671	709	371	349
Itawamba	567	280	368	325	170	394
La Fayette	730	760	542	632	382	366
Marshall	1306	1344	1035	1184	1006	814
Panola	578	344	439	408	332	206
Pontotoc	757	999	384	709	237	329
Tishamingo	840	1190	480	1004	321	583
Tippah	981	1236	692	1170	681	584
Tunica	51	25	36	24	76	33
2. Bolivar	89	49	55	61	62	44
Carroll	885	921	678	742	711	527
Chickasaw	846	948	336	632	142	204
Coahoma	189	130	143	162	181	109
Chocktaw	642	743	426	624	388	430
Lowndes	801	780	644	850	620	620
Monroe	921	1062	549	911	452	487
Noxubee	617	667	519	577	514	372
Oktibbeha	388	424	241	336	195	219
Sunflower	33	22	7	14	—	—
Tallahatchie	206	219	179	218	186	124

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V.B.
Yalobusha	843	846	719	893	739	643
3. Attala	430	653	276	305	272	306
Hinds	1206	822	1199	915	1207	658
Holmes	643	520	578	498	556	318
Issaquena	85	58	new county.			
Kemper	416	450	291	515	326	400
Lauderdale	474	667	256	631	239	444
Leake	328	289	190	235	145	132
Madison	614	497	612	486	691	312
Neshoba	241	254	156	236	113	164
Newton	184	197	143	270	109	194
Rankin	356	370	311	406	331	262
Scott	152	273	112	259	41	108
Warren	890	478	922	507	1006	422
Washington	179	71	209	108	162	64
Winston	307	425	201	475	262	288
Yazoo	641	497	578	530	561	360
[Southern.]						
4. Adams	643	365	755	452	862	438
Amité	426	309	429	351	500	294
Clarke	211	282	115	353	124	238
Claiborne	464	358	434	429	538	390
Copiah	491	587	447	649	571	545
Covington	135	346	98	308	116	233
Franklin	226	249	172	226	186	133
Greene	184	79	62	175	91	125
Hancock	157	116	57	127	281	107
Harrison	165	172	103	169	—	—
Jackson	32	166	17	216	25	172
Jasper	343	303	210	403	239	268
Jefferson	382	290	364	383	412	229
Jones	95	135	72	117	56	103
Lawrence	145	438	94	545	123	453
Marion	99	162	68	254	136	175
Perry	143	69	125	71	110	94
Pike	277	398	232	444	314	376
Simpson	236	264	178	300	201	219
Smith	210	287	94	249	89	179
Wayne	97	52	102	95	94	87
Wilkinson	455	291	441	355	663	148

Total vote, 1843: Taylor, 25,922; Cass, 26,537 —*Total vote*, 1844: Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126.—*Total vote*, 1840: Harrison, 19,518; Van Buren, 16,935. Majorities: Cass, 615; Polk, 5,920; Harrison, 2,523.

TENNESSEE.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. PRESIDENT. Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	1844. Polk.	1847. GOV'R. Brown. *Whig.*	Brown. *Loco.*
EAST TENNESSEE.						
1. Carter	745	129	739	177	744	186
Cocke	815	189	844	187	826	244
Greene	963	1483	1031	1701	1023	1522
Hawkins	1232	1243	1173	1338	1178	1314
Johnson	332	66	370	79	368	99
Sullivan	436	1375	350	1533	392	1343
Washington	862	1016	881	1225	843	1098
2. Anderson	602	250	620	325	656	330
Blount	985	663	1046	735	1082	734
Claiborne	700	744	578	857	634	826
Campbell	473	279	337	318	408	401
Grainger	1094	489	993	548	1067	658
Jefferson	1468	215	1563	247	1582	341
Monroe	962	960	859	1086	905	1057
Morgan	229	187	211	232	197	230
Sevier	787	57	738	73	830	104
3. Bledsoe	508	229	529	259	527	355
Bradley	760	927	572	958	641	978
Hamilton	685	634	644	624	628	721
Knox	2140	439	2015	507	2126	573
Marion	562	336	503	381	526	391
Meigs	150	534	120	620	134	635
McMinn	960	1024	873	1061	911	1040
Polk	367	517	260	488	318	546
Roane	998	671	900	735	942	806
Rhea	298	324	232	368	260	379
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.						
4. Coffee	332	943	280	1000	323	1002
DeKalb	571	573	438	491	601	623
Fentress	113	432	60	456	97	450
Jackson	1269	801	1211	807	1219	846
Overton	467	1112	336	1145	413	1183
Warren	407	1161	335	1190	376	1303
White	1064	503	857	468	1050	603
Van Buren	130	198	116	190	113	239
5. Bedford	1497	1381	1455	1526	1497	1515
Franklin	390	1207	358	1123	378	221
Lincoln	680	2584	658	2491	677	2400
Marshall	730	1403	635	1398	702	1431
6. Giles	1389	1511	1301	1387	1398	1521
Hardin	621	770	505	732	566	798
Hickman	301	988	255	1034	270	992
Lawrence	506	544	489	547	631	662
Maury	1516	1970	1292	1988	1500	1963
Wayne	673	386	665	446	691	421
7. Cannon	469	827	318	761	360	842
Rutherford	1754	1439	1730	1500	1708	1593
Wilson	2517	998	2607	1042	2441	1070
Williamson	1883	793	1936	859	1893	927
8. Davidson	2696	1976	2266	1683	23497	172
Smith	2380	719	2328	788	2389	823
Sumner	922	1994	881	2017	833	1902
9. Dickson	336	674	339	706	356	689
Humphreys	309	482	305	523	278	525
Montgomery	1288	969	1271	1029	118	9834
Robertson	1236	839	1193	871	1126	808
Stewart	574	705	519	704	529	679
WEST TENNESSEE.						
Benton	392	459	292	481	331	466
Henry	860	1349	835	1312	720	1249
10. Dyer	383	271	356	272	378	261
Fayette	1217	1060	1205	1151	1021	963
Hardeman	723	1016	689	1077	616	945
Haywood	800	672	756	668	726	631
Lauderdale	279	274	286	211	263	248
McNairy	939	736	773	741	882	853
Shelby	1828	1607	1625	1352	1409	1207
Tipton	352	482	360	502	308	447
11. Carroll	1493	560	1356	524	1351	619
Gibson	1423	688	1320	611	1330	684
Henderson	1236	460	1209	492	1141	525
Madison	1562	737	1357	768	1451	779
Obion	357	487	282	536	308	463
Perry	433	287	744	513	824	615
Weakley	669	1580	560	1084	640	1035

Total: Taylor, 64,705; Cass, 58,419; Clay, 60,030; Polk, 59,917; N. S. Brown, 61,469; A. V. Brown, 60,454. Majorities: Taylor, 6,286; Clay, 113; N.S. Brown, 1,015.

KENTUCKY.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. PRESIDENT. Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	1844. Polk.	1848. GOV'R. Crit.	Pow.
1. Ballard	277	281	232	400	328	348
Calloway	227	664	204	772	239	783
Caldwell	826	841	780	966	778	857
Crittenden	342	399	284	399	374	501
Graves	468	772	386	834	499	981
Hickman	169	353	304	740	143	422
Hopkins	796	766	701	814	835	900
Livingston	403	265	424	327	424	261
Marshall	120	496	94	600	112	254
McCracken	407	308	256	195	363	315
Trigg	583	632	557	651	585	604
Union	501	458	507	584	509	604
2. Breckenridge	1006	422	924	464	990	500
Butler	349	204	351	290	373	338
Christian	1132	786	1122	825	1109	792
Daviess	986	605	808	622	992	750
Edmonson	249	209	174	251	223	262
Grayson	507	345	432	386	513	488

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.
Hancock	304	166	277	213	296	200
Henderson	731	559	719	638	698	746
Meade	713	225	650	223	671	224
Muhlenburg	746	437	657	439	770	518
Ohio	718	542	601	513	754	629
3. Allen	423	553	401	635	416	572
Barren	1462	1048	1306	1108	1453	1207
Hart	536	528	579	553	606	648
Logan	1402	358	1407	374	1433	374
Monroe	536	379	451	473	576	520
Simpson	448	423	455	418	478	352
Todd	808	409	734	406	790	414
Warren	1226	603	1132	687	1207	578
4. Adair	568	549	548	639	575	718
Boyle	773	347	617	352	725	397
Casey	529	196	468	214	600	255
Clinton	286	294	262	315	254	356
Cumberland	642	153	590	167	603	143
Greene	517	512	827	1042	576	585
Lincoln	832	325	769	335	805	380
Pulaski	947	734	727	703	1054	1069
Russell	519	180	431	178	497	204
Wayne	689	405	535	342	627	461
5. Anderson	334	547	281	552	355	652
Bullitt	499	399	528	436	432	488
Hardin	1239	631	1095	702	1186	688
Larue	478	349	382	333	495	400
Marion	765	629	715	737	852	807
Mercer	734	1088	557	935	690	1076
Nelson	1149	464	1326	603	1136	573
Spencer	460	351	469	508	457	461
Washington	721	678	660	709	667	831
6 Clay	377	125	335	92	416	229
Estill	485	233	392	216	490	331
Floyd	260	225	190	340	237	495
Garrard	1187	191	1123	229	1035	243
Harlan	350	56	334	75	436	79
Johnson	106	214	85	252	88	323
Knox	648	159	589	164	580	295
Laurel	488	145	384	124	431	208
Letcher	No return		29	161	71	187
Madison	1313	564	1202	633	1324	567
Owsley	330	248	165	129	268	270
Perry	No return		113	84	192	177
Pike	225	140	251	238	272	235
Rockcastle	497	95	451	73	539	125
Whitley	584	93	431	99	559	200
7. Carroll	433	428	382	370	462	483
Henry	827	1022	708	1044	855	976
Jefferson	1161	970	1092	1042	1208	1099
Louisville City	2836	2020	2435	1662	2499	2030
Oldham	476	483	426	625	477	539
Shelby	1434	716	1441	796	1374	745
Trimble	361	486	268	507	320	535
8. Bourbon	1172	486	1208	521	1116	500
Fayette	1541	781	1695	824	1420	771
Franklin	926	664	816	634	892	641
Jessamine	682	439	616	469	658	541
Owen	533	810	485	937	579	987
Scott	797	734	803	938	688	727
Woodford	778	337	750	473	817	378
9. Bath	724	782	611	783	725	896
Breathitt	143	151	120	231	120	278
Carter	243	510	148	508	228	661
Clark	1046	319	996	314	1020	381
Fleming	1159	700	1143	721	1108	839
Greenup	640	516	593	385	698	591
Lawrence	414	318	347	345	440	351
Lewis	521	566	506	543	565	688
Morgan	413	490	247	512	362	738
Montgomery	688	548	673	597	724	664
10. Boone	935	769	888	712	1003	904
Bracken	795	472	753	443	770	554
Campbell	511	814	358	618	436	733
Gallatin	360	368	348	351	379	421
Grant	485	529	396	496	470	575
Harrison	891	896	859	975	832	985
Kenton	985	1228	687	920	855	1263
Mason	1631	953	1603	799	571	1018
Nicholas	673	704	678	703	786	366
Pendleton	375	599	287	530	314	672

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 67,141; Cass, 49,720; majority for Taylor, 17,421. Crittenden, 66.466; Powell, 57,945; majority for Crittenden, 8,521.—*Total Vote*, 1844: Clay, 61,255; Polk, 51,938; majority for Clay, 9,267.

OHIO.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT— Dist's. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Hamilton	9018	10,834	1986	7201	8983	298
2. Butler	1959	3536	381	2158	3546	61
Clinton	1233	1122	735	1736	1137	172
Warren	2526	1361	402	2822	1795	85
3. Darke	1503	1554	31	1403	1409	25
Greene	2035	1256	644	2422	1330	126
Montgomery	3561	3330	304	3383	3101	83
Preble	2106	1519	314	2262	1526	70
4. Champaign	1878	1508	330	2069	1409	32
Clark	2506	1375	208	2477	1155	43
Logan	1652	1147	276	1625	1015	93
Miami	2542	1822	272	2572	1657	113
Union	1030	797	173	1009	710	32
5. Allen	728	1070	2	779	1062	9
Hardin	596	605	51	510	495	6
Henry	217	297	17	229	245	—
Lucas	1298	1197	327	1167	881	12
Mercer	360	641	16	423	812	4
Paulding	70	198	—	63	192	—
Putnam	402	634	3	451	697	2
Shelby	1021	1129	49	1026	1014	26
Van Wert	223	381	—	158	270	—
Williams	328	510	154	583	673	—
6. Crawford	952	1678	90	1197	1734	8
Hancock	1016	1501	22	907	1247	2
Marion	1001	1193	55	1425	1480	88
Ottawa	180	231	45	241	233	9
Sandusky	928	1148	124	997	1214	12
Seneca	1536	2326	483	1727	2316	41
Wood	647	636	29	576	570	1
Wyandott	951	1059	46	New Co.		
7. Brown	1771	2557	403	1798	2342	130
Clermont	2204	2833	404	2189	2627	105
Highland	2114	2224	342	2148	2164	114
8. Adams	1259	1690	196	1252	1611	87
Jackson	987	1168	50	908	1046	13
Pike	843	909	33	800	836	16
Ross	3394	2306	174	3321	2380	90
Scioto	1838	1268	13	1519	1095	—
9. Fairfield	2438	3515	42	2542	3637	15
Fayette	1157	946	128	1229	878	67
Madison	1329	712	80	1269	643	8
Pickaway	2115	1960	24	2219	2012	10
10. Delaware	1866	1574	263	2548	2017	118
Franklin	3199	3029	284	2965	2498	72
Licking	3030	3468	561	3500	3340	238
11. Knox	1910	2890	539	2746	3324	134
Richland	2087	3177	188	3443	5574	111
12. Athens	1846	1509	320	2050	1425	220
Gallia	1630	1081	95	1484	957	31
Hocking	856	1319	23	719	1289	2
Lawrence	1164	745	53	1140	653	3
Meigs	1327	1014	305	1341	880	41
13. Morgan	2320	2443	314	2651	2077	64
Perry	1483	2192	19	1527	2273	3
Washington	2079	1930	462	2194	1686	151
14. Guernsey	2375	2504	489	2746	2628	218
Muskingum	4427	3380	228	4489	3196	86
15. Belmont	2723	2892	543	3140	2821	134
Harrison	1564	1658	543	2039	1750	195
Monroe	999	2574	330	1210	2548	114

Dists. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van.B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
16.Coshocton	1814	2422	137	1885	2281	60
Holmes	1118	2224	45	1142	2317	5
Tuscarawas	2662	2553	164	2696	2358	35
17.Carroll	1453	1395	345	1701	1534	140
Columbiana	1850	2732	865	3416	3743	217
Jefferson	2147	2231	455	2385	2354	95
18.Stark	2382	3495	570	2952	3575	76
Wayne	2234	3330	190	2759	3765	75
19.Portage	1270	2149	1127	2510	2247	244
Summit	1892	1815	1058	2841	2056	184
Trumbull	1364	1951	2075	3837	3544	738
20.Ashtabula	1124	878	2467	3388	1123	537
Cuyahoga	1776	2368	2594	3331	2388	312
Geauga	872	922	1373	2274	1101	233
Lake	777	716	904	1818	901	109
21.Erie	1409	999	681	1453	1261	65
Huron	1950	1769	876	2564	2136	138
Lorain	647	1473	1616	1956	1793	473
Medina	1440	1836	1093	2045	1920	220

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 138,360; Cass 154,775; Van Buren 35,354; Smith 111. Cass over Taylor 16,415; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass 18,939.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 155,057; Polk 149,117; Birney 8,050. Clay over Polk 5,940; Polk and Birney over Clay 2,110.

INDIANA.—*By Congress Districts.*

	President—1848.			1844.		
Dists & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	VB'n.	Clay.	Polk.	B'n'y.
1.Crawford	520	397	....	462	397	
Dubois	253	579	1	229	501	
Gibson	860	802	15	796	810	8
Harrison	1277	1047	1	1252	1144	
Orange	760	961	6	707	1036	3
Perry	599	335	8	564	334	
Pike	519	510	1	459	491	
Posey	763	1226	19	673	1154	
Spencer	631	471	....	586	496	
Vanderburgh	534	667	22	675	556	1
Warrick	457	862	21	394	850	
2.Clarke	1200	1510	28	1132	1417	
Floyd	1018	1154	17	956	981	
Jackson	632	1071	7	662	1048	1
Jefferson	2075	1609	167	1835	1427	50
Jennings	926	784	96	872	669	14
Scott	483	447	16	481	441	1
Washington	1126	1643	22	1149	1660	5
3.Dearborn	1378	1801	176	1616	1971	50
Decatur	1245	1096	143	1275	1091	68
Franklin	1411	1695	51	1325	1583	8
Ohio	439	459	6	193	168	
Ripley	1114	988	173	1060	906	89
Rush	1142	1392	87	1580	1362	42
Switzerland	1093	1106	44	961	1006	8
4.Fayette	1040	765	86	1051	908	17
Henry	1215	1005	455	1458	1005	188
Union	526	637	208	682	672	60
Wayne	2085	1432	839	2321	1436	318
5.Bartholomew	1011	1167	28	1035	1068	13
Brown	70	503	....	59	432	
Hamilton	809	805	317	859	766	139
Hancock	665	806	40	719	736	2
Johnson	676	1114	46	659	1150	15
Madison	824	993	55	813	854	20
Marion	1877	1789	109	1715	1634	25
Shelby	1121	1414	18	1107	1342	7
6.Daviess	735	701	2	807	764	
Greene	918	921	6	762	909	
Knox	1044	741	3	1079	821	1
Lawrence	1070	1031	18	1019	1085	3
Martin	342	497	7	76	516	
Monroe	780	1084	59	721	1118	12
Morgan	986	1029	121	1023	1078	24
Owen	882	953	13	754	888	1
Sullivan	465	1142	5	464	1221	1
7.Clay	500	734	29	429	662	
Hendricks	1158	775	173	1262	844	26
Parke	1398	1319	9	1377	1329	12
Putnam	1647	1300	10	1540	1367	9
Vermillion	830	763	....	787	762	
Vigo	1585	852	57	1515	856	
8.Boone	773	916	66	816	871	8
Carroll	822	1008	76	712	965	8
Clinton	726	964	87	645	944	12
Fountain	900	1343	138	947	1387	
Montgomery	1501	1547	109	1450	1521	3
Richardsville			....	129	138	14
Tippecanoe	1269	1523	405	1550	1551	37
Warren	703	460	68	779	470	10
9.Benton	60	78	3	40	69	1
Cass	881	829	55	768	671	18
Elkhart	756	1050	142	758	964	1
Fulton	423	404	39	344	308	6
Jasper	86	190	128	128	175	3
Kosciusko	797	676	64	623	553	5
Lake	138	208	139	114	206	5
Laporte	1027	877	226	1009	831	53
Marshall	305	428	91	199	256	54
Miami	731	770	70	569	517	
Porter	343	401	7	311	305	14
Pulaski	135	224	1	123	124	1
St. Joseph	817	667	332	863	683	33
Wabash	847	739	140	601	575	19
White	206	305	34	259	218	
10.Adams	261	398	1	198	296	
Allen	991	1059	13	861	849	
Blackford	61	231	28	81	205	3
De Kalb	347	577	45	269	327	6
Delaware	822	694	58	940	732	3
Grant	325	623	359	353	423	197
Huntington	457	463	46	277	316	8
Jay	276	392	142	331	352	32
Lagrange	629	636	114	590	457	38
Noble	497	613	53	390	438	
Randolph	631	787	523	818	809	266
Steuben	315	352	194	328	303	42
Tipton	183	235	3	160	119	
Wells	252	416	18	185	306	3
Whitley	318	373	21	222	237	2

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor. 69,907; Cass 74,745; Van Buren, 8,100. *Total Vote*, 1844: Clay, 67,887; Polk, 70,131; Birney, 2,106. Cass over Taylor, 4,838; Polk over Clay, 2,314; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass, 3,262.

ILLINOIS.—*By Congress Districts.*

	President—1848.			1844.		
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1.Alexander	101	212	2	81	133	24
Bond	591	571	43	564	622	27
Clinton	351	431	3	334	327	7
Jackson	177	243	5	182	347	
Madison	1820	1503	162	1657	1496	12
Monroe	355	546	....	304	740	
Perry	239	344	44	219	477	22
Pulaski	84	141	....	90	208	
Randolph	580	689	300	713	771	114
St. Clair	1109	2023	63	1042	1945	7
Union	108	503	6	94	617	
Washington	204	577	27	254	565	8
2.Edwards	288	113	19	385	185	49
Franklin	139	459	....	102	634	
Gallatin	235	537	6	406	1115	
Hamilton	125	478	....	125	573	
Hardin	234	237	....	136	165	
Jefferson	280	605	2	227	863	1
Johnson	67	290	....	32	382	
Marion	227	639	15	182	722	6
Massac	204	303	....	165	398	
Pope	224	234	....	201	348	
Saline	122	312	....	new county.		
Wabash	456	303	14	479	315	2
Wayne	318	479	1	265	637	
White	674	513	13	756	748	

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
Williamson	211	575	....	179	766	179
3.Christian.....	183	254	....	182	216	
Clark	743	759	27....	625	756	6
Clay	207	405	....	186	448	
Coles	877	633	6....	776	582	
Crawford	493	507	....	425	496	
Cumberland....	108	102	....	191	189	
De Witt	373	363	20....	317	361	3
Edgar.....	829	816	42....	701	884	24
Effingham	99	330	....	82	364	
Fayette.....	407	452	....	414	653	
Jasper..... ..	154	228	....	143	276	
Lawrence.....	464	532	....	427	611	
Macon.....	253	323	5....	221	328	
Moultrie.....	248	191	....	196	204	
Mongomery	332	533	13....	355	661	
Piatt.....	132	138	....	81	120	
Richland	321	281	....	289	322	
Shelby..... ..	337	658	1....	315	683	
4.Boone.....	414	395	415....	375	398	58
Bureau.....	376	306	566....	362	378	160
Champaign.....	213	187	....	178	191	
Cook	1708	1622	2120....	1117	2027	317
De Kalb.....	223	374	427....	142	242	131
Du Page	313	623	528....	372	551	173
Grundy	123	207	63....	49	91	7
Iroquis	268	322	28....	204	281	
Kane.....	855	783	1220....	748	1046	299
Kendall	392	378	547....	357	479	142
Lake	321	446	1088....	386	620	131
La Salle.....	862	1238	873....	427	611	126
Livingston	82	130	4....	66	109	
McHenry	618	528	1016....	493	668	74
McLean	758	626	94....	586	477	22
Vermillion	942	758	68....	869	768	28
Will.....	713	897	540....	509	810	209
5.Adams.....	1992	2205	251....	1280	1495	149
Brown	408	666	20....	329	551	
Calhoun	215	257	3....	247	268	
Fulton.....	1635	1684	371....	1434	1537	8
Greene	853	1128	36....	800	1246	
Jersey.....	530	454	93....	555	458	48
Macoupin	710	898	96....	641	974	6
Peoria	1237	1161	368....	846	1169	55
Pike.....	1609	1636	159....	1411	1456	11
Schuyler	807	804	34....	610	743	
6.Carroll	426	222	116....	221	178	10
Hancock	1087	1074	67....	747	1399	1
Henderson	408	291	65....	428	294	
Henry.....	138	80	228....	147	166	
Jo. Daviess.....	1772	1392	134....	1514	1585	14
Knox.....	830	727	392....	746	689	162
Lee.....	300	367	135....	244	315	48
Macdonough ...	439	416	25....	458	493	41
Mercer.....	436	315	90....	410	321	12
Ogle.....	682	480	413....	505	383	95
Rock Island	583	431	96....	466	397	
Stark	214	174	84....	187	206	33
Stephenson	730	763	111....	483	465	24
Warren.....	537	529	140....	500	503	35
Whiteside.....	391	235	279....	384	289	47
Winnebago	366	240	807....	546	368	152
7.Cass	761	724	11....	176	92	
Logan	465	369	4....	310	251	
Marshall	304	322	41....	237	263	
Mason	391	403	7....	255	254	
Menard	605	488	1....	397	378	
Morgan	1372	1309	139....	1443	1421	39
Putnam	266	185	299....	237	228	140
Sangamon	1943	1336	47....	1837	1371	
Scott.....	798	649	15....	670	610	7
Tazewell.....	1097	593	96....	1011	628	33
Woodford.....	186	309	52....	159	322	8

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 53,047; Cass, 56,300; Van Buren, 15,774; Cass over Taylor, 3,253; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 12,521. *Total Vote*, 1844: Clay 45,528; Polk 57,920; Birney, 3,570. Polk over Clay 12,392.

MISSOURI.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.
1.Cape Girard.	485	709
Dunklin.....	42	42
Jefferson	246	311
Madison.....	231	377
Mississippi ..	138	181
New Madrid.	323	168
Perry.....	322	389
Ripley	14	154
Reynolds	21	148
St. Francois .	235	274
St. Genevieve	142	168
St. Louis	4827	4778
Scott	147	217
Shannon.....	35	54
Stoddard	97	196
Wayne	91	245
2.Audrain	185	166
Calloway....	849	631
Crawford....	263	275
Franklin	339	680
Gasconade ..	87	349
Lincoln	566	696
Marion	1046	797
Montgomery.	379	186
Osage	92	312
Pike.....	793	784
Pulaski.....	124	241
Ralls	397	299
St. Charles ..	477	569
Texas	82	185
Warren	351	336
Washington .	473	423
3.Boone.....	1102	588
Camden	155	282
Chariton.....	414	577
Clark.....	284	242
Cole.....	277	531
Cooper..... ..	813	633
Howard	801	888
Knox	196	197
Lewis	479	479
Macon.....	360	470
Miller.....	76	373
Monroe	807	561
Morgan	167	342
Moniteau....	161	466
Randolph....	607	508
Schuyler....	204	192
Scotland.....	131	240
Shelby	175	263
4.Adair	110	200
Andrew	384	689
Atcheson	77	136
Buchanan ...	704	1055
Caldwell	128	168
Carroll	266	298
Clinton	290	286
Clay	626	418
Daviess	269	358
De Kalb	37	146
Gentry	152	396
Grundy.....	225	187
Harrison.....	63	144
Holt	148	248
Linn.....	230	297
Livingston ..	195	373
Mercer.....	144	183
Nodoway....	43	148
Platte.....	1102	1494
Putnam.....	74	120
Ray	509	626
Sullivan	154	250
5.Barry.....	55	217
Bates.....	146	186
Benton	208	382
Cedar	116	271
Dade	166	306
Dallas	105	283
Green	401	825
Henry	274	239
Hickory	98	224
Jackson	695	954
Jasper	161	294
Johnson	334	451
Lafayette....	915	585
Lawrence ...	170	374
Newton	161	461
Ozark	69	113
Pettis.....	230	265
Polk.....	231	516
St. Clair	148	263
Saline	536	438
Taney	54	325
Van Buren ..	270	400
Wright.....	72	181

Total Vote: Taylor, 32,671; Cass, 40,077; Rolins, 33,956; King, 48,921; Clay, 31,250; Polk, 1,4324. Majorities: Cass, 7,406; King, 14,965; Polk, 10,074.

MICHIGAN.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1.Hillsdale....	1027	1290	482....	958	1084	212
Lenawee....	1386	2171	795....	2177	2272	228
Monroe	800	1155	398 ...	870	1283	48
Washtenaw .	2029	2081	917....	2347	2549	386
Wayne	2544	3308	420....	2345	2737	192
2.Allegan	274	304	174....	323	299	11
Berry	243	381	93....	228	249	16
Branch.....	665	1084	400....	644	888	89
Berrien.....	953	1147	108....	713	828	35
Calhoun	1254	1487	745....	1357	1528	226
Cass.....	783	902	191....	760	715	59
Eaton	356	546	216....	410	376	61
Ionia	379	608	477....	418	398	59
Jackson	969	1547	1072....	1302	1389	475
Kent	652	768	337....	476	564	38
Ottawa.....	142	269	53....	42		17
St. Joseph ..	963	1011	418....	935	978	84
Kalamazoo ..	1010	880	493....	932	828	276
Van Buren ..	353	509	117....	273	350	46
3.Chippewa ..	51	43	—....	54	40	—

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Clinton	213	340	131....	255	283	19
Genesee.....	376	823	315....	733..	676	183
Houghton ...				new county		
Ingham.....	473	692	332....	432	441	45
Lapeer	369	542	205....	399	502	38
Livingston...	764	1128	280....	687	1030	108
Mackinac....	51	127	—....	43	100	—
Macomb.....	855	1340	204....	963	1359	140
Oakland.....	1942	2781	693....	2225	2833	377

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Ontonagon...				new county.		
St. Clair.....	665	814	82....	569	617	27
Saginaw	118	183	47....	107	104	2
Shiawassee..	281	426	192....	300	269	96

Total Vote: Taylor, 23,940; Cass, 30,687; Van Buren, 10,389; Clay, 24,337; Polk, 27,759; Birney, 3,632. Cass over Taylor, 6,747; Polk, 3,422; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 3,642. Harrison over Van Buren (1840), 1,802.

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	VanB.
1.Milwaukie	1189	2151	626
Racine	907	635	1931
Walworth.....	804	550	1493
Waukesha.....	806	961	1001
2 Crawford&Chipa	109	215	12
Dane	724	757	443
Greene	479	391	297
Grant.....	1649	1148	144
Iowa & Richland.	884	848	118
La Fayette.....	921	1001	31
La Pointe.....			
Portage.....	216	225	—
Rock	1300	491	1338
St. Croix			
Sauk	149	158	159
3.Brown	238	309	10
Calumet	65	79	—
Columbia.....	302	145	166
Dodge.....	527	797	637
Fond du Lac.....	446	483	497
Jefferson	713	840	562
Manitowoc	77	150	70
Marquette	214	174	174
Sheboygan	372	442	175
Washington.....	355	1720	324
Winnebago.....	300	222	220

Total Vote: Taylor, 13,747; Cass, 15,001; Van Buren, 10,418.

IOWA.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.
1.Appanoose..	44	118	—
Dallas	30	26	—
Davis	364	375	1
Henry.	655	459	190
Jefferson	637	739	23
Jasper	66	69	—
Keokuk	231	355	21
Lee	1222	1614	204
Mahaska	402	400	21
Marion.....	277	306	9
Monroe	111	195	10
Polk.....	185	234	—
Van Buren..	926	978	104
Wapello.....	570	584	2
2 Benton.....	22	43	—
Buchanan ...	21	37	5
Clayton.....	143	188	26
Cedar	205	276	38
Clinton	168	207	—
Dubuque	585	764	4
Delaware ...	124	104	6
Desmoines..	955	1070	95
Iowa.....	25	59	1
Jackson	397	559	8
Johnson	286	559	30
Jones	154	207	41
Louisa	428	286	56
Linn	293	383	41
Muscatine...	395	377	13

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.
Poweshiek.....	20	20	—
Scott	335	366	30
Washington...	340	295	147
Official Vote...	10617	12051	1126
Pottawatamie..	527	42	—
Entire Vote....	11144	12093	1126

There were 990 scattering votes; and Pottawatamie, where the Mormons reside, was not counted. The declared vote was: Cass over Taylor, 1,434; over Taylor and Van Buren, 308.

WISCONSIN: *Congress.*

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1	Finch 3621	Lynde 4436	Durkee 5038
2	Cole..6281	Smith.5690	Crabb 1916
3	Howe 3338	Doty .5746	Judd. 2330

IOWA: *Aggregate Congress Vote*

	Taylor.	Cass.
Miller.....	4869	Thompson. 5433
Davis.....	5398	Leffler.....5789

DELAWARE: *Congress.*

Houston, *Whig*, 6,443; Whiteley, *Loco*, 5,952; total, 12,395.

ARKANSAS: *Congress.*

Taylor.	Cass.
Newton...9,234	Johnson..14,466

MAINE: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1.Jameson ...	3984	E. Gerry..5897	D. Gerry.... 840
2.Lincoln	4407	Littlefield.5160	Fessenden.1438
3.Otis	5274	Sherburne 4130	Holmes.....2528
4.Goodenow .	6582	McCrate..5607	Vinton.....1100
5.Coburn...	3589	Sawtelle..5875 / Veazie ... 849	Fletcher..2063
6.Washburn..	4492	Stetson ...5095	Curtis.....2043
7.Downes....	4269	Fuller 5819	Redman ... 661

Total Vote: Taylor, 32,597; Cass, 38,434; Van Buren, 10,671.

NEW-JERSEY: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

1. Hay	7052	Pitney.....	6043
2. Newell...	9877	Potts	8382
3. Robertson	2773	Wildrick	9215
4. Vandyke .	7282	Hilliard.....	6023
5. King.....	9679	Hollingworth	6716

Taylor, 36,668; Cass, 36,379.

Taylor / Cass: 1. Native. 2. Hollis..718. 3. Free Soil. 4. Sewell. 64. 5. Opdyke 677

MASSACHUSETTS: *Vote for Congress.*

Dists.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1.Winthrop.*	7726	Sumner 2336	Hallett ...1460
2.King	6312	Stetson 4075	Rantoul...3547
3.Duncan *..	6685	Knapp.....3038	Boutwell.2868
4.Thompson.	5379	Palfrey	5419
5.Hudson....	4300	Allen	6608
6.Ashmun*..	7073	Alvord	2677
7.Rockwell*	5865	Sedgwick..	2325
3.Mann* ...	11087	Mann †.....	
9.Fowler. ..	5170	Morton	3477
10.Grinnell*..	4719	Howl'nd&c	2476
		Robinson	3284
		Davis....	3035
		Griswold.	3766
		Plunkett..	3220
		Wales....	2027
		Hooper...	2413
		Fessend'n	1199

Total Vote: Taylor, 64,316; Van Buren, 32,451; Cass, 26,819; Scattering, 273. Whig majority over all, 4,773; Free Soilers over Cass men, 5,632.

* Elected. † Mr. Mann received the Free Soil vote.

PENNSYLVANIA: *Aggregate Congress Vote.*

Dist's.	Taylor.	Cass.
1.Lewis C. Levin.	4895	T. B. Florence....4225
2.J. R. Chandler..	6656	J. C. Vandyke....3874
3.H. D. Moore...	6862	—— Hallowell....6097
4.John S. Littell..	6251	John Robbins, Jr..6661
5.John Freedley.	6655	— — McKeever....6477
6.—— Taylor...	7722	Thomas Ross.....8043
7.Jesse C. Dickey	5786	J. Hemphill.....5160
8.Thad. Stevens..	9565	E. Shaeffer.....5464
9.P. Addams.....	4014	William Strong....8452
10.E. Wheeler.....	4444	M. M. Dimmick...7764
11.Chester Butler.	5032	H. B. Wright ...4899 / Sam. Collings.1938
12.H. W. Tracy †..	4795	Jonah Brewster ‡. 922
13.Joseph Casey..	7341	W. A. Petriken ...7118
14.C. W. Pitman..	10203	William Dock.....7368
15.Henry Nes.....	6599	J. C. Danner.....5989
16.J. E. Brady....	8015	J. X. McLanahan..8182
17.Samuel Calvin..	8702	Andrew Parker...8662
18.A. J. Ogle.....	6902	J. L. Dawson.....6649
19.P. Livergood...	6330	Job Mann.....9143
20.R. R. Read.....	6417	W. Hopkins ‖.....6359
21.Moses Hampton	7666	S. W. Black §.....6613
22.J. W. Howe ¶.	7509	S. E. McFarland..7166
23.Jos. Campbell..	4931	James Thompson.5410
24.Geo. W. Smith.	6959	Alfred Gilmore....7260
	161,251	155,895

Taylor / Cass: 1. Native. 2. Hollis..718. 3. Free Soil. 4. Sewell. 64. 5. Opdyke 677

† David Wilmot, free soil, Van Buren, 8597, and elected.
‡ John Clark, free soil, 179. ‖ Jackson, free soil, 549.
§ D. McLaughlin, free soil, 200. ¶ Free Soil Whig.

VERMONT: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

Dist's.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1.Henry ...			
2.Hebard..	5603	Weston....	296
3.Marsh...	6372	Keyes.....	1176
4.Buck	4267	Peck.....	5138

Taylor / Cass: Weston.... 296 Webber...5228. Keyes.....1176 Peck.....4252. Peck.....5138 Rowell....2484

NEW-YORK: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

Dist's.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.							
1 King	4397	Jones	2457	Brown	2332	21.Smith	6330	Hammond	2787	Walden ..6636
2.Rokee	3168	Crooke	1037	Mersereau	5812	22.Bennett	8014	Smith	2839	Mason 6394
3.Phoenix	5601	Smith	793	Hart	3788	23.Duer	8107	Nye	6884	Crouse....1640
4.Underhill	5649	Hecker	1035	Maclay	3905	24.Gott	5466	Sedgwick	4906	Baldwin...2498
				Foote	947	25.Conger	6732	Ballard	5747	Hyde 1870
5.Briggs	5627	Spencer	1476	Hasb'ck	1502	26.Jackson	6444	Wisner	6396	Hathaway 3117
				Walsh	2765	27.Sackett †	5845	Bascomb	5360	Bigelow..1820
6 Brooks	9709	Field	2042	Law	6976	28.Scherm'h'rn	6611	Selden	4746	Smith 1367
7.Nelson	4948	J. Blauvelt	1751	N.Blauvelt	3133	29.Rose	7816	Garlingho.	4659	Parburt ..2166
8.Halloway	6301	Bailey	1631	Ga Nun	4383	30.Rumsey	7232	Grover	5938	Angel....2982
9.McKissock	5376	Curtis	1874	Woodw'd	4967	31.Risley	6946	Colman	2832	Chaffee ...3649
10 Gould	6367	Edgerton	4445	Wheeler	1953	32.Spaulding	7622	Wadsw'th	2367	Clinton...3403
Fitch *	3013					33.Putnam	5439	Smith	2780	Willett...2575
11.Sylvester	6621	Beekman	3453	Olney	3393	34.Burrows	5572	Davis	3646	Burroughs 2214
12.Warren	5362					Taylor	226,697	VanB.	113,152	Cass..110,435
Reynolds *	6055									
13.Schoolcraft	7227	Wood	2315	Bouton *	3376					
14.Andrews	7083	Culver	3166	Cutting	2186					
15.Thurman	4670	Lawrence	2828	Hedding	3455					
16.White	8133	Cowen	3392	Campbell	4059					
17.Alexander	6109	Nellis	5564	Sammons	1264					
18.Squire	5133	King	7309	Dodge	1325					
19.Clarke	4636	Ives	4427	Dann	2624					
20.Matteson	6094	Mann	5069	Williams	3214					

The aggregate vote for Members of XXXth Congress was 398,274 — Whig, 199,736; Loco, 168,143; Liberty, 12,027; Native, 6,374; Land Reform, 793; Irregular Loco, 1,201.

* Anti-Rent. † For 30th Congress, Blackmar, *Whig*, 5,921; Smith, *FreeSoil*, 5,308; Foster, *Hunker*, 1,751.

The popular vote in U.S. 1844, was: Clay, 1,288,533; Polk, 1,327,325; Birney, 62,263; total, 2,678,121. The vote of 1848, was: Taylor, 1,361,450; Cass, 1,221,920; Van Buren, 291,342; total, 2,874,712.

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

The compiler of the foregoing Tables has spared no pains to insure their accuracy; but in several instances the official aggregate does not correspond with the details as given in the authorities quoted. In such cases he has assumed that the official or other additions were correct, and entered them accordingly. The aggregate below only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors, there were 1,111 scattering votes in New Hampshire, 990 in Iowa, and over 200 in other States.

States.—1848.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848. Taylor	1848. Cass	1844. Clay	1844. Polk	1840. Harr'n.	1840. V. Bur'n.
Maine	35,125	39,830	12,096	87,101		9		9	10	
N.Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104		6		6		7
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,337	47,907	6		6		7	
Massachusetts	61,070	35,281	38,058	134,409	12		12		14	
Rhode Island	6,779	3,646	730	11,155	4		4		4	
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,045	62,365	6		6		8	
New-York	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431	36			36	42	
New-Jersey	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7		7		8	
Pennsylvania	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	26			26	30	
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,354	328,489		23	23		21	
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	12			12	9	
Illinois	53,047	56,300	15,774	125,121	9		9			5
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016	5		5		3	
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	4					
Iowa	11,144	12,093	1,126	24,363	4					
Free States, 15	925,467	810,560	291,639	2,027,066	97	72	58	103	156	12
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3		3		3	
Maryland	37,702	34,523	125	72,355	8		8		10	
Virginia	45,023	46,515	9	91,303		17		17		23
North Carolina	43 519	34,899	85	78,473	11		11		15	
S. Carolina	The Legislature elects the Electors of President, &c.				9			9		11
Georgia	47,544	44,802		92,346	10			10	11	
Florida	4,539	3,238		7,777	3					
Alabama	30,482	31,363		61,845		9		9		7
Mississippi	25,922	26,537		52,459		6		6	4	
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6			6	5	
Texas	4,509	10,671	3	15,180		4				
Arkansas	7,588	9,300		16,888		3		3		3
Tennessee	64,705	58,419		123,124	13		13		15	
Kentucky	67,141	49,720		116,861	12		12		15	
Missouri	32,671	40,077		72,748		7		7		4
Slave States, 15	435,983	411,360	303	847,646	66	55	47	67	73	48

NEW-YORK

CITY: *By Cong. Dists. & Wards.*

XXXIst CONGRESS.

	Phoenix.	Smith.	Hart.
III. 1	1011	111	741
2	604	81	399
3	1704	169	589
4	741	198	1145
5	1641	234	914
Total	5601	793	5788

	Und'hill.	Hecker.	Maclay.	Foote.
IV. 6	623	107	681	577
7	2127	314	1178	2 8
10	1544	369	1100	20
13	1355	245	945	79
Total	5649	1035	3904	944

	Briggs.	Spencer.	Walsh.	Hasbr'ck.
V. 8	2133	500	855	629
9	2599	659	649	850
14	895	317	1261	123
Total	5627	1476	2765	1592

	Brooks.	Field.	Law.
VI. 11	1651	287	1731
12	890	91	806
15	2007	363	557
16	1925	542	1479
17	1996	451	1540
18	1240	303	863
Total	9709	2042	6976

XXXth CONGRESS.

	Greeley.	Towns'd.	Bradh'st.	Total
VI. 11	1736	250	1671	3707
12	893	72	812	1777
15	1903	249	556	2713
16	1936	474	1463	3923
17	2098	379	1478	3955
18	1261	257	846	2364
	9932	1681	6326	13439

Aggregate Vote of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 1848, *for Presidential Electors and Governor.*—Taylor, 29,970; Van Buren, 5,106; Cass, 18,974 Smith, 159; Total, 53,309.—Fish, 28,113; Walworth, 19,479; Dix, 5,285; Goodell, 158.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PRICE OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE REDUCED!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

A YEAR of change and convulsion draws rapidly to its close—a year destined to be memorable in the history of Europe and of America. In this country it has witnessed the casting down of that delusive idol which made the mantle of Democracy a cloak for the most audacious crimes against Liberty and Humanity—against Freedom of Thought and of Action—against out-speaking Integrity and fearless Manhood. Come what may in the future, we are justified in believing that the power of a Name over the Nation's impulses and fortunes—the indolent credulity which empowered whatever was called 'Democratic' to pass triumphant and almost unquestioned—has passed away foreevr. New circumstances will doubtless evolve new perils for the country; but the great peril of blind adherence to Party—of government by the potency of words and names—has passed away forever.

Europe, too, has experienced unwonted convulsions; and the signal fires of Freedom, relighted in February by the laborers of Paris, have swept over France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and been kindled, but only to be quenched, in unhappy Ireland. They still blaze with cheering brilliancy from the watch-towers of dauntless Berlin; they gleam and flash, it may be with dying but surely with glorious radiance, from the battlements of heroic Vienna. Throughout the length and breadth of Christendom there are indications, not to be mistaken, of the stern uprising of the long-abused People against the tyrants who have so long oppressed and crushed them. Happy were it for all if the despots and aristocrats so long gorged with the plunder of unrewarded Toil would but seasonably realize that the old sorceries whereby Nations were lulled to sleep in wretchedness and chains have lost their power, and that Liberty and Justice are now demanded with a unanimity and earnestness which will not be overruled, trifled with, nor turned aside from its purpose. But the Few will not see what the Many have learned of their rights and wrongs: wherefore blood will flow like water, and misery and desolation darken the face of the civilized world. But this will not endure. To the tempest and the whirlwind must succeed the calm and the sunshine: From the storm-tossed, deluge-braving Ark of Freedom, the Dove of Peace will soon be loosed, gladdening Earth with the promise of Prosperity and Plenty.

In this season of conflict between antiquated Wrong and still older but long-denied Right, THE TRIBUNE would fain fulfil the part of a faithful chronicler, who ardently holds with the Right, yet regards with charitable allowance the champions of the Wrong. For they who struggle against the resistless tide of Freedom and Progress are not demons, are not consciously tyrants nor minions of tyranny, but in their own conceptions upholders of Social Order and of Christian Faith, which this rushing, roaring tide of innovation threatens (in their eyes) to subvert and destroy. So, while resisting sternly the claim of portions of our people to arrogate to themselves the designations "Republican" and "Democratic"—plainly implying that those who dissent from their view of the current topics of party controversy are hostile to Republican Liberty—we shall none the less reverence and uphold those great principles of Democracy and Equal Rights which no abuse, no perversion to sordid, ignoble ends, can ever render other than vital elements of Human Well-being.

The election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, with the corresponding change in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, strikes a deadly blow at the ascendency of party names and catch-words, and at the despotism of Party itself.—Our course shall be found accordant with the revolution thus effected. Hoping much from the New Administration which the People have decreed, we shall yield it a hearty supportso far as our judgment shall approve its acts; but should we find it in any respect unfaithful, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce its short-comings. We support men for the sake of measures, not measures for the sake of men.

Of the cardinal features of Public Policy advocated by the Whigs, THE TRIBUNE has ever been an earnest advocate. Protection to Home Labor, the comprehensive Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, the abolition of the Hard-Money Sub-Treasury and a return thence to a more rational and beneficent system of Finance, with such modification of our Public Land System as will secure a just diffusion of its benefits to all sections of our Country, all generations of our People—these we have ever heartily approved, and shall still ardently commend. Yet our ideas of Public Policy are bounded by no narrow horizon of party, but embrace measures which stretch beyond the purview of any existing party.—The Right of Man to Labor, and to Land whereon to Labor, a reasonable limitation by statute of the Hours of daily Toil, the preservation to each family of a Homestead exempt from the grasp of usurer or sheriff—these and other measures of Universal Reform will from time to time be explained and commended through our columns, And, most imminent of all the preservation of the Territories lately added by conquest to our already vast Country from the blasting tread of the slave-dealer and his gangs of human chattels will be pressed upon the understandings and consciences of the American People with the urgency of apprehension and the zeal of intensest conviction.

—During the last year our arrangements for Foreign Correspondence and for Editorial assistance have been considerably extended and improved. We shall endeavor still farther to perfect them. Certainly, no letters from Europe have proffered to their readers a clearer insight into the causes and origin of the late astounding

revolutions than ours have. The proceedings of Congress will be reported expressly for our columns by able correspondents, while the most important doings of the several State Legislatures will be fairly presented. In short, we are resolved that no American journal shall exceed THE TRIBUNE in the variety, extent or accuracy of its Intelligence, while to Literature, Poetry and Art we devote all the space that can be spared from the topics of the day.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Is neatly printed on a fair royal sheet, whereof three editions are issued every day but the Sabbath, in order to supply each subscriber with the latest news possible. It is offered to subscribers by Mail at $5 per annum. It is intended to equal in amount and value of matter any Daily issued on this continent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is issued each Tuesday and Friday, on a sheet of the same size with the Daily Tribune, nearly destitute of advertisements, at $3 per annum, or two copies for $5.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each, and contains the choicest matter of the Daily issue, (the correspondence alone costing us several thousands of dollars per annum,) and can hardly be exceeded as a *News*-paper by any Weekly in the Country. It is afforded to those who subscribe singly at $2 per annum; three copies $5, eight for $10, TWENTY COPIES FOR $20 —payment in all cases being required in advance. When the term paid for has expired, the paper is stopped; so that no man need fear being annoyed with bills for papers he never read and did not want.

GREELEY & McELRATH, 154 Nassau-st.

☞ Notes of all specie paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought, in all cases, to be left with the Postmaster. G. & M.

New-York, January, 1849.

THE WHIG ALMANAC.

The present is the *seventh* in the series of Annual Political Registers published at the Tribune Office under the above title. Those persons who purchased and have preserved the work from the commencement, have now a large volume containing a vast amount of Historical, Political, and Statistical matter of great value and of permanent interest. We are not able to furnish the back numbers, but the commencement of the Whig Administration makes the present year a favorable period for the purchaser to commence a new series. Perhaps no volume containing the same amount of reading matter, so well arranged, and so neatly printed, has ever been furnished at so low a price as the Whig Almanac.

PRICE OF THE WHIG ALMANAC.

FOR	1 COPY	12½	CENTS.
--	12 COPIES	$1 00	--
--	100 COPIES	7 00	--
--	1,000 COPIES	65 00	--

☞ The Whig Almanac for **1850** will contain the usual variety, and will be sold at the same price as above.

GREELEY & McELRATH.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, New-York, January, 1849.